THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 120. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

A Negro Outbreak in Jamaica Imminent.

Reported Destruction of St. Domingo City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

JAMAICA.

Another Negro Rebellion at Hand—Four Hundred Disciplined Negroes Ready for Arms in One Parish—The Whites Seriously Menaced and Great Alarm—Shocks of Earthquake.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—There is fear of another negro riotous and revolutionary outbreak. The parish of St. Thomas in the east is threatened on the present occasion, as in the case of the former rebellion. There are as many as four hundred negroes disciplined according to military practice and ready to take up arms. The Protestant rector of St. David's parish has been already admonished by the leaders of the colored force. A great panic exists all over the island in consequence. The government and executive officers are on the alert. The white population is seriously menaced.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the days of the 11th and 12th inst. about the hour of noon. The Morris estate has been damaged. A chimney fell from one of the dwellings with the force of the shock. There were no lives lost.

Arrived here, the ship Haidee, Captain Hinckley, from New York. Sailed, Triumph and Matilda for New York. Loading, Haidee, D. A. Reed, and J. Titus, the latter for Hayti.

ST. DOMINGO.

Destruction of St. Domingo City.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—We have the announcement that St. Domingo city has been destroyed, (probably by an earthquake). I have telegraphed for details, which I shall forward at once.

The Reported Sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States—Proclamation by President Cabral.

The London *Morning Star* of November 5 publishes, in reference to the reported sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States, the subjoined proclamation:—

Jose Maria Cabral, President of the Republic, to the nation:—The enemies of our peace, seeing that public opinion is against them, and that they have nothing to expect from appeals thereto, are now occupied in organizing from their retreats abroad, the most absurd and shameful reports with a view to create difficulties and impediments in the way of the Republic. Yes, I say shameful reports, for if a bad Dominican, aided by others, succeeded in taking the country by surprise and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside by the blood of twenty thousand victims?

Heroes of the Carcalla, you who fell under the knife of the perfidious men who sold your country, rise and declare who was your chief and what the cause you defended! Let the filthy and infamous dungeons attest who has lodged under arches in September, 1863, and for what cause. Let the fields of Santome and of the Canela speak and point to the sword which gleamed in the days of our glorious combats. Heroes of Capotillo, declare who is he who fought by your side.

It is in vain that our enemies spread rumors without foundation, for it will not serve them. That Samana has been leased for so many millions, or that it has been sold to the Americans, is a report having only an odious purpose in view. The Government formally and officially denies these statements. The present administration has neither parted with nor sold, nor given up, all or any portion of the territory, either to individuals or to any foreign power.

General Cabral swore to maintain inviolate the territory of the Republic on taking possession of his post, and now to-day, in the presence of the nation and in the face of the world, he repeats the declaration, and swears, if needs be, that he will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of it, and that before doing so he would rather bury himself in the ruins of the Republic.

Given in the National Palace of Saint Domingo, on the 7th of October, 1867, in the twenty-fourth year of Independence, and fifth of the restoration. JOSE MARIA CABRAL.

The Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior of Police, APOLINAR DE CASTRO.

The Secretary of State of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, PEDRO F. BONO.

The Secretary of State of the Department of Finance and Commerce, PABLO JUJOL.

The Secretary of State of the Department of War and Marine, JUAN E. AYBAR.

HAYTI.

Details of the Haytien Insurrection.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The news of the insurrection in Hayti is confirmed. On the 12th of October the scene in the Legislative Chambers was very violent, and the language used was of the most threatening character. It all arose from a motion made to relieve Montes, who is in a Cape Haytien dungeon. The members all spoke in his defense.

It is stated that President Salnave became so audacious as to secretly incite a rabble of women and boys to attack the House of Assembly. This they did amid loud *vivas* for Salnave, and cries of "Down with the Assembly!" hurling at the same time bricks, bottles, sticks, etc. The dwellings of many were vigorously stoned. The American Consul was fired at, but escaped unhurt.

A unanimous protest of the diplomatic corps has been presented against any farther such scenes, and demanding of the Government to to see to it that the like do not occur. At last accounts the city of Port au Prince was quieting. The treaty with the United States is as yet in suspense.

MEXICO.

Conspiracy at Matamoras—Attempted Revolution—The Conspirators Arrested—Prominent Politicians in the Guard House.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 17.—Antonio Longoria, the Political Prefect of Matamoras, a crafty, subtle, ambitious agitator, wholly unscrupulous and devoid of principle, aided by Edward Longoria, of the same class, Lawyer Margain, Judge of First Instance, Felipe Marquez, President of the City Council, and Francisco Arzamedes, Chief of Finance, concocted a grand rebellion, which was to revolutionize Tamaulipas, grasp the municipal reins of Matamoras, overturn the authority of Colonel Palacios, and consign prominent citizens to the guard house, or a worse fate.

Just before the time appointed for action the above-mentioned worthies were arrested, and their little plan spoiled for the time being.

By courtesy they are considered as released, but actually they are as much under guard as if confined. One of them was preparing to come to "the asylum of the oppressed," but was politely informed by a stranger that Mexican soil was much healthier, and that Matamoras could not dispense with his valuable services.

Further developments are daily expected, as some of the band are getting weak-kneed. No surprise will be felt if Colonel Palacios should order a surgical operation before breakfast *al uso Mexicano*.

Arrival of Senor Romero at Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The steamer Wilmington has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates from that port to the 10th instant. The United States steamer Wilderness had arrived at Vera Cruz from Charleston via Key West, having on board Senor Matias Romero, late Minister of Mexico at Washington, with his family.

The whole party were pleased with their treatment on board the Wilderness, although the weather was extremely unfavorable.

On the trip the Wilderness had a heavy northwesterly blow, and was forced to heave to for two days. She lost a mainstay and sail, and had a boat, the smoke-stack, and bulwarks stove in. The sea washed over into the fire-room. However, she proved herself an excellent sea boat.

CUBA.

Heavy Weather—Libellous Publication—Abandonment of the Brig Wadsworth at Santiago.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—There has been a northeaster blowing here all day, and the sky is quite cloudy. The police are diligently searching for the author of a pamphlet circulated here which reflects on the character of the bishop in a libellous manner.

The brig L. Wadsworth, of Portland, loaded with guano, from Nevassa, and bound for Baltimore, was blown ashore at Santiago to-day in a leaky condition, having been abandoned by her crew four days before.

THE SANITARIUM.

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania, and the Work They are Doing—A Visit to Their "Sanitarium," or Inebriates' Home, at Media.

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania was chartered on the 11th of April, 1866, the act of incorporation prescribing the following as the objects of the institution:—

"To erect buildings for the cure of the intemperate; to open employment offices; to establish branch associations in the various cities and counties of the Commonwealth, and in the different wards of the city of Philadelphia; to examine into the causes and statistics of pauperism, vagrancy, and crime, and do whatsoever they may for the prevention of the same, and for the restoration and elevation of the depraved and ignorant classes of society."

By an act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1867, it was further made the duty of the Association to "make an annual report to the Legislature, on the dependent, depraved, and criminal population of the Commonwealth; and on all matters relating to the causes of and remedies for pauperism, vagrancy and crime; and for this purpose said Association is hereby empowered to visit and examine into all organizations and institutions which have charge, either in whole or in part, of said population; Provided, said organizations and institutions are maintained or assisted by the Commonwealth, or by the counties, townships, or municipalities thereof." The official organization of the Association is as follows:—

President—Joseph Parrish, M. D.
Vice Presidents—John M. Maris, Jay Cooke.
Secretary—Joshua Wooiston.
Directors—Archibald Campbell, Caspar Morris, M. D., Henry Lewis, T. T. Tasker, Jr., John A. Wright, Samuel Parrish, Wistar Morris, George Milliken.
Treasurer—Provident Life and Trust Company.
Statistician—John A. Anderson.

During the first year of its existence the Association directed its labors towards an estimation of the "dependent and criminal classes" of the State; but as the records of Pennsylvania were very meagre and uncertain, it was found necessary to base the calculation in great measure upon the official returns of such classes in Massachusetts. The following was the result:—

The proportion of the insane is one to every four hundred and twenty-one inhabitants, which would give to Pennsylvania an aggregate of 8716 of these unfortunates. Of these, about two thousand are inmates of the different public and private hospitals; one thousand or more are cared for in the county poor-houses; and a few hundred, perhaps, in institutions outside of the State; and the remainder, many of whom are unknown to the census-takers or other officials, in their own homes or those of their friends.

The proportion of idiots to the population is one in one thousand and fifteen, which estimate includes only those who are born idiotic or became so in early childhood. This would give a total of 3615 for the State, of whom but a few hundred, at the most, are cared for in public institutions, the great bulk of them remaining in their homes.

The blind and deaf mutes exist in about the same proportion as idiots. The institutions provided for their care contain of the former class one hundred and eighty-one, and of the latter one hundred and twenty-six.

The ratio of pauperism in Massachusetts—one to three hundred and sixty-five—would give to Pennsylvania an aggregate of 10,053. Philadelphia alone has at the present time more than 3000 of these in her Almshouses.

During the past fourteen years the number of persons committed to jail in Massachusetts was one in two hundred and twenty-nine. In 1865 there was one in 9824 committed to the State Prison, while in Pennsylvania, during the same year, the proportion was one in 8293. Accepting the Massachusetts basis, which is seen to be below the real state of the case in our own State, Pennsylvania would have had a criminal population, during the past year, of 16,023, exclusive of the large number who are never brought to justice.

With regard to the number of vagrants there can be no accurate estimate; but there were at least thirty thousand of them prowling over the State during the past year.

The proportion of drunkards is set down at one in seventy-four, which would give to Pennsylvania 49,587 of this class.

The general summary of the above is presented by the following figures:—

	One in	Whole number.
Insane persons	421	8,715
Idiots	1015	3,615
Blind	1800	2,000
Deaf mutes	1800	2,000
Paupers	365	10,053
Vagrants and beggars	120	30,000
Criminals	229	16,023
Drunkards	74	49,587
Total	30	121,994

Such is the vast extent of the field to which the labors of the Association are restricted!

At present, the Association is devoting all its energies to the last named department—the prevention and cure of intemperance. For the purpose of carrying these objects into effect, they have purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres, located in Darby township, Delaware county. The location is easy of access to the city by both steam and horse cars, and being completely surrounded by forest trees, enjoys that privacy which is so essential in all reformatory institutions. It is intended, in the erection of the necessary buildings, to depart from the beaten track, and instead of congregating large numbers of intemperate persons under the same roof and at the same table" to provide for their accommodation houses which will contain families of from five to twenty persons.

In the meantime, a large building at Media, Delaware county, has been rented, and a temporary Sanitarian or Inebriates' Home was established there in June last. On Saturday afternoon, a number of gentlemen connected with the press visited this establishment, by invitation of the Superintendent, Dr. Parrish, for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the institution. A more eligible or attractive location could not be found in the whole State, and if the present edifice were large enough for the purposes, no change to the Darby farm would be needed.

The building is substantial as well as commodious, having formerly been used as a boys' boarding-school and a regular boarding-house in succession. It is elegantly furnished, and embraces within itself all the comforts of a happy home. The upper portion is divided into sleeping apartments for the patients, the first floor being used as parlors and offices, while in the basement is a billiard and amusement room, and a suit of bath-rooms, kitchens, etc. Three are accommodations for fifteen patients, and in case of necessity twenty could be comfortably disposed of. Since the opening of the establishment, twenty-one patients in all have been under treatment, of whom ten still remain. Those who have been discharged from the Sanitarium have all been much benefited, and most of them are now doing very well and are free from the terrible vice of intemperance.

The ruling principle of treatment is kindness and careful attention. All the patients thus far received have been voluntary ones, although at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed providing for the commitment of habitual and confirmed drunkards, by the county courts, after proceedings similar to those which take place in cases of lunacy. Dr. Parrish and his assistants do not pursue the course adopted in the reformatory institution at Binghamton, New York, where there is an instantaneous breaking off from all indulgence in spirituous liquors, not a drop of alcohol being administered under any circumstances. At the Media Sanitarium, on the contrary, when it is evident that a small quantity of liquor administered to a patient, during the first part of his treatment, will be beneficial to him, there is no hesitation in resorting to this remedy. But, from the first, efforts are made to thoroughly eradicate the appetite for strong drink, and the most efficacious method resorted to is the employment of steam and sulphur baths.

The average charges for board and treatment are $12 per week, but where the patient is unable to pay this sum, a less charge is made, and several are admitted free of all expense. From this class some light labor is exacted, several of the gratuitous patients being now engaged in the compilations of the returns from the different county prisons and almshouses throughout the State, which are being received every day, and will comprise the leading feature of the next annual report of the Association.

Thus far, although the operations of the Sanitarium have necessarily been conducted on a limited scale, the results have been crowned with success, and afford another incontrovertible proof of the fact that intemperance is a disease, which will yield to proper and judicious treatment. This enterprise of the Citizens' Association is fraught with benefit to the State at large, and it should receive the hearty encouragement and support of all good citizens. Three-fourths of the crime and misery of these latter days can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of ardent spirits, and the prevention and cure of intemperance among all classes is the true and only practicable method of diminishing the most glaring evils of society.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

The Convention—The Day of Adjournment Fixed—Reports of the Executive, Judicial, and Militia Committees.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—A resolution was adopted to-day in the Convention fixing the date of adjournment for the 25th inst. This will allow of the question of ratifying the new constitution being decided before the end of the present year.

If notice of the election be given on the day of adjournment, it can be held on Christmas day, which has always been kept by the negroes, even when they were slaves, as the great holiday of the year. They would naturally flock in large numbers to the towns and cities on that day, even if there were no election; and the radicals hope to poll a larger vote on this account than at the election for the Convention.

Ordinances were referred to the Committee on Ordinances, changing the names of two counties from Cleburne and Colbert to Lincoln and Brownlow.

The Committees of Executive, Judiciary, and Militia reported. The first recommended that a Lieutenant Governor should hereafter be elected, and provided that the Governor should not have the power to pardon the crime of treason, all offenders on that head being only pardonable by the Senate, who might either commute or reprieve the proper legal penalties. This latter clause is intended as guarantee for the good faith of any ex-Rebels who may enter the radical party for the sake of having their disabilities removed.

The Judiciary Committee recommend that all judicial officers except justices of the peace and county commissioners shall be filled by the Government, the nominees being subsequently confirmed or rejected by the Senate.

The Militia Committee recommend that all militia officers shall also be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. None of the reports were acted upon.

A great deal of excitement has been already created by the ordinance proposed yesterday to compensate negroes for services rendered as slaves from the time of the Emancipation Proclamation down to their actual enfranchisement by the Federal army. The ordinance was not regarded as a serious proposition, but it now seems that some of the delegates are not only determined to carry it, but also to fix the compensation at the present price of labor, $10 a month.

This would practically give every negro who votes for the new Constitution a bribe of $280. Confiscation would not result in nearly as much ruin as this. It is scarcely probable that so extensive a measure can pass the convention; but it is quite likely that some percentage of the present compensation for labor will be voted to the negroes.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 45½; Erie Railroad, 73½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¼; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 131; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 95½; Hudson River, 126⅛; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 105¼. Sterling unchanged. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 139⅝.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet at 17@18 cents. Flour dull; sales of 7500 bbls.; State, $8.50@10.30; Western, $8.60@11.75; Ohio, $9.75@13; Southern, $10.40@14.25; California, $11@13.50. Wheat quiet; sales of 18,000 bushels; amber white, $2.70. Corn dull. Oats active and advanced 1@2c. Sales of 69,000 bushels Western, 81 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess 21. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

—A Western editor thinks if the proper way of spelling tho is "though," and bo "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes must be "poughteighteaux," and the new way of spelling softly "psoughtleigh."

—An exchange says "the fall style of ladies' bonnets is very tea-tableish. It is round at the back like a tea-cup, and turns over at the front like a saucer."

—What is the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc? One was made of wood—the other was maid of Orleans.

—It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is called high words, they generally use low language.

—"Captain, me jewel," said a son of Erin, as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement weather, "have ye a almenick on board?" "No, I haven't." "Then, be jabers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

—"The ocean speaks eloquently and forever," says Beecher. "Yes," retorts Prentice," and there is no use in telling it to dry up."

—When an Irish woman applied for relief at Portland, the committee asked, "How many children have you?" "Six, yer honor." "How old is your youngest?" "My youngest is dead, yer honor, but I've had another since!"

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Large Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

Decision of an Important Suit in California.

Who Wrote the Recent Opinion on the Illegality of the Coming Session of Congress?

The President's Power to Dismiss Stanton.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Reconstruction.

Republican Senators and Representatives who have arrived here agree that Congress must not and will not recede in the work of reconstruction, but that if a majority of the white men at the South stand aloof, the minority and the colored citizens must be upheld and encouraged. It is known, however, that more whites have taken part in these elections than the Southern papers have indicated.

The Committees.

Some of the Western representatives advocate the appointment of General Garfield, of Ohio, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the reappointment of Thaddeus Stevens as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and of Mr. Hooper as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Rev. Mr. Hawley's Mission.

Secretary Seward has sent Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Auburn, New York, to St. Thomas, to point out the advantages that will accrue to the inhabitants of that island and of the island of St. John, if they will vote in favor of transferring their allegiance from Denmark to the United States. The United States squadron in the West Indies will also be at St. Thomas to aid in electioneering.

General Sheridan to Testify.

General Sheridan has been subpœnaed to appear here before the Judiciary Committee on Thursday next, the day of the meeting of Congress.

Illegality of the Approaching Session.

The *Intelligencer* this morning says the communication published on Friday last, over the signature of "H. S.," was not written by Attorney-General Stanbery, but by a New England Republican, who has won reputation as a Constitutional lawyer. The article maintained that the additional session of the Fortieth Congress is unconstitutional and illegal, which opinion, the *Intelligencer* says, is entertained by the President and all his Constitutional advisers.

Still at Home.

Secretary McCulloch did not go on the excursion on the revenue cutter to Norfolk and James river, as was announced, but was at the Treasury Department this morning as usual. He had arranged to go, but changed his mind.

The Power of Dismissal.

The Government organ this morning in a long editorial maintains that the President has the power without consulting the Senate, to dismiss any Cabinet officer appointed by his predecessor. It says, "In the case of Stanton, the President's power of dismissal is clear and absolute whenever a new appointment shall be made. If Mr. Stanton is so disposed, then he will have time, and no doubt abundant leisure, to test judicially the question whether he or the President's new appointee be the *de jure* Secretary of War."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Legal Difficulty—Card from the Wise Boys—Important Missionary Meeting, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—There still continues difficulty regarding the recent City Judges, Clerks of Court, Sheriff, etc., taking their seats and filling their offices, in consequence of their commissions having been lost or missing. They were directed to Alfred Mace, present Clerk of the Superior Court, before whom the parties are required to take the oath of office; but they preferred waiting to take the oath from the new Clerk. There are various rumors regarding this mystery, which puts all our Courts in abeyance for the time being.

The Wises publish a card saying that Pollard shot first, and his wife was not present. The testimony will not justify such a statement.

About forty ministers of the Episcopal Church are now here, and had a large meeting at St. Paul's last night, to commence an organization throughout the country of missions to advance the cause of the Church.

FROM WILMINGTON, DEL.

Church Dedication—Large Subscription Yesterday—Inactivity of Trade, Etc.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 18.—The new Union Methodist Episcopal Church in this city was dedicated yesterday, Bishops Ames and Scott officiating. The whole cost of the church and lot was $34,000, of which $8500 were collected yesterday. There is still about $3000 of debt against the church.

Many industrial interests, including leather, cotton, and woollen, are greatly depressed, but there is much activity in iron, ship building, and the machine shops, and some others, giving employment to those engaged in such pursuits.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 18—Noon.—Consols for money 94 9-16; American securities are firmer. Illinois Central, 85¾; United States Five-twenties, 70¾; Erie Railroad, 48.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—Noon.—Cotton is steady, with a little more animation than Saturday. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, without change in quotations.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce are without change.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Decision of an Important Suit—The California Stamp Act Unconstitutional—Corner-Stone Laid, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The suit of the State of California against the steamship Moses Taylor, for a penalty amounting to $760,000, for failing to stamp passage tickets, has been quashed by the decision of Judge Sawyer that the California Stamp act is unconstitutional.

The corner-stone of the Packer Monument, in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, was laid to day with imposing ceremonies.

The China mail steamship Great Republic has not yet arrived. She is three days overdue.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire at Roxbury—Loss of $100,000—The Prohibitory Liquor Law, Etc.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a large establishment in the suburbs of Roxbury, used for the manufacture of phosphate of lime and bone manure, was destroyed by fire. William L. Bradley was the principal owner. The valuable steam machinery and a large amount of stock were consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The property was insured for $30,000.

A petition to Governor Bullock is published, signed by prominent citizens, asking for the pardon and discharge from imprisonment of persons suffering from conviction under the Prohibitory Liquor law.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—The quarantine regulations established here last spring by General Schofield, and so ably attended to by Colonel George E. Cooper, Post Surgeon, have been discontinued. The following is the order:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 1867.—General Orders No. 88.—The quarantine established at Hampton Roads, Va., by General Orders No. 42, from these headquarters, dated July 8, 1867, is hereby discontinued.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Schofield.
S. L. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Secretary of War has issued an order for the establishment of an artillery school at this post; and the fort, together with the school, will be made a separate command, and will report direct to the General-in-chief. The school is to consist of three field officers of artillery and the senior ordnance officer at the post, together with the heads of such departments of instruction as shall be established. It will consist of at least five companies of artillery, and all the unassigned brevet second lieutenants from West Point will be sent here for a few months' drill and practice before being ordered and assigned to their future commands. The post adjutant will keep a record of all the proceedings, and act as secretary to the staff. The course of instruction will be very complete and rigid, and an annual examination is provided for. The lieutenants with the instruction batteries will be relieved and replaced by others every year; but a failure to obtain a satisfactory certificate at the annual examination will be a bar to promotion until after another year's instruction.

It is understood that the tract of land lying just north of the Fort and across Mill creek, is to be purchased by the Government for the practice school. It will embrace a large extent of territory, formerly occupied as a camping ground during the war, but now thickly studded with rude log huts which are occupied by the freedmen, and the place is now yclept "Slabtown." It will be a great improvement should the Government purchase this place and turn it into a practice school; and certainly no better place for the purpose could be found. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the purchase will be made and the school be established: and if this is done, we may then expect some lively times on the Point again.

A large lot of colored recruits who have been waiting in Norfolk for cool weather and the abatement of the yellow fever, sailed last evening for New Orleans. They were recruited by General L. H. Warren, for the 39th United States Colored Infantry, now stationed there.

The wrecking tug Resolute left Norfolk this morning for Barbadoes, to raise an English vessel which went ashore there in the late gale.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth is at anchor at the Compass Buoys, in the roads. The barque William, from Liverpool, sailed this morning for Baltimore.

The weather for the past few days has been very beautiful, with the wind from the southwest.

—Dr. Dorsey was ill; his friend, the Rev. Peter Quick, applied to the patron for the next presentation; but the doctor recovered, and upraided the Rev. Peter with such a breach of friendship, saying:—"You looked for my death." "No, no, doctor," said Peter, "you quite mistake; it was your living I looked for."

—A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Ay, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt that."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 102⅝, an advance of ⅛: and '65 5-20s at 106½, no change. 105¼ was bid for June and July 7·30s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for '64 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¾, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 51, no change; Reading at 48⅝, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 125, no change; Pennsylvania at 50, no change; Norristown at 64, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 20½@20¾, a decline of ¼; 57 was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 26; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 10½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30½, an advance of ½; 134 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Northern Liberties; 30¼ for Manufacturers'; 71 for City, and 42 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 33, an advance of 1. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 45 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¾; 11 A. M., 139¾; 12 M., 139¾; 1 P. M., 140.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

26 sh Penna R. 50

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 5-20s '65.cp.	106⅜	100 sh Read R.s30wn.	48⅝
$1000 U S 10-40s.cp.	102⅝	100 do.	48⅝
$2000 Leh Val bs.	91	100 do.	48·56
$1000 N Penna 7s....c.	86	400 do.s30wn.ls	48⅝
$1000 do....ls	87	100 do....c.	48·56
$2000 do....68	87	2 sh Penna R.	50
66 sh Cam & Am.ls.	125	50 sh Norrist'n R.	64
100 sh Leh V R	51	9 do....c.	64
100 do.	51	100 sh Cata Prf.	20¾
10 sh Lehigh N stk.	33	100 sh Ocean Oil.	4
50 do....b5.	33	200 do....b60.	4
50 do....b5.	33	2 sh Sp & Pine.	26
76 sh Manuf Nt Bk.ls	30¼		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; do. 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., October, 1865, 115½@116. Gold, 139½@139¾; Silver, 134@135½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@139¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¼@113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 139½@139¾.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Java, from Boston:—London 60 days sight, 108⅜@109¼; do. 3 days, 109½@109¾; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.15; do. 3 do. do., 5f.15@5f.12½; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.15; Bremen 60 do. do., 78½@79; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35½@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40½@41. Market dull. Gold at noon, 139⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—Although the Flour market is devoid of much animation, increased firmness is manifested by holders. There is very little doing for shipment, and the wants of the home consumers still constitute the demand from that source. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·50; extras at $8·50@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $11@12·75; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40@2·55. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·63@1·68. Corn is in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·42, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at $1·38@1·39. A car load of very choice at $1·40, and 800 bushels on the cob at 95c. Oats are in fair demand with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78 cents. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $7@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Nothing doing in Timothy. Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·50.

Whisky—No transactions were reported.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2400 head arrived and sold at 7½@8½c. ℔ pound, gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6@7c. for fair to good do. and 4@5c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

95 head	Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@8½.
33 "	A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@8¾.
55 "	A. Kennedy, Chester co., 7@8½.
42 "	A. McCleese, Chester co., 7@7½.
90 "	P. McFillen, Western, 6@7¼.
75 "	E. S. McFillen, Western, 6@8.
100 "	P. H. Mathaway, Chester co., 7@8½.
122 "	James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7@8.
135 "	James McFillen, Western, 6@8.
169 "	Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8.
178 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8½.
130 "	Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@8.
55 "	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7¼.
43 "	R. Mayne, Pennsylvania, 5@6½.
60 "	Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
107 "	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 6½@8½.
80 "	Hape & Co., Chester co., 6@8.
78 "	Blum & Co., Western, 6½@7.
113 "	B. Hood, Chester co., 6@8½.
101 "	J. McArdee, Western, 6¼@8.
51 "	D. G. Gemmill, Delaware, 1 5½.

Cows were in demand at an advance. 250 head sold at $50@85, for Springers, and $70@$110 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were also in fair demand at an advance, 6000 head sold at 4½@6c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were unchanged. 5800 head sold at the different yards at $9@$10 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........38 | 11 A. M........40 | 2 P. M........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New Haven, R. H. Powell.
Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Boston, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Argo, Carey, from Georgetown, with old iron to captain.
Schr M. M. Griffing, Griffing, from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Mercator, Linderman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.
Barque Mary, McCullough, hence, at Antwerp 2d instant.
Barque Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 15th inst.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, hence, at Norfolk 15th instant.
Schr Edwin, Littlefield, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs E. Bacon, Case, and Victoria, Bearse, hence, at Portsmouth 14th inst.
Schrs M. H. Westcott, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen; A. Pharo, Shourds; and S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Schrs Lottie, Lowry, and C. M. Terry, Burton, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Pearl, Gookin, hence for Biddeford, at New York yesterday.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, hence for Pawtucket, at New York yesterday.
Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Haley; J. Simmons, Young; and E. B. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 14th inst.
Schr Mary McKee, which was dismasted during the gale of the 3d ult. at Galveston, and which has been lying at anchor off the beach ever since, was towed into the harbor on the 3d inst. by the steamer Loyalist, for repairs. Her hull is uninjured, and all she needs to make her as good as new is new masts and rigging.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool 5th inst.
HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool for Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, from Liverpool.
Steamship Bremen, Meyer, from Bremen.
Steamship Gen. Meade, from New Orleans.
Barque Amaranth, Von Hagen, from Bremen.
Barque Agnes, Semcke, from Bremen.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Political Prospect in 1868.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Republican party has sustained a series of defeats this year scarcely equalled in its history. When, on the 17th ultimo, we pointed out that it had lost 107,000 of its majorities last year, and predicted that it would lose the New York election, we were severely denounced both as false prophets and as enemies to the party. But our predictions are much more than verified. We foretold 15,000 Democratic majority in New York, desiring to make the figure as moderate as we honestly could. As soon as the registration was completed we estimated the probable majority at 35,000. In fact, it exceeds 48,000. The returns from other States are very imperfect, but seem to indicate 25,000 Republican majority in Massachusetts, 16,000 Democratic majority in New Jersey, 40,000 Democratic majority in Maryland, 5000 Republican majority in Wisconsin, 4000 in Minnesota, and perhaps 5000 in Kansas. The returns from Illinois and Minnesota, where county officers only were chosen, are so meagre as to afford no indication of the results. Estimating the loss in these States at half the proportion shown by other States, the total loss upon the Republican majorities of last year, in the various elections of 1867, cannot be reckoned at less than 320,000, or three-fourths of the party's entire majority.

It must not be supposed, however, that anything like this number of voters have actually left the Republican party. The change has been effected by about 60,000 Democrats voting this year who did not vote in 1866, but were of the same politics then; about 160,000 Republicans who voted last year now staying at home, and not over 50,000 Republicans, at the most, voting the Democratic ticket, unless we include the 5000 German Republicans of New York who voted for Hoffman in 1866.

The voters who simply stayed at home are certainly not permanently lost to their party; and the Republicans who this year voted the Democratic ticket are not *certainly* lost. The former class may easily be brought out on the right side in 1868. The latter class may be won back, but not so easily.

If Presidential electors had been chosen at the recent elections, the result would have been as follows:—

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Illinois	16	California	5
Indiana	13	Connecticut	6
Iowa	8	Delaware	3
Kansas	3	Kentucky	11
Maine	7	Maryland	7
Massachusetts	12	New Jersey	7
Michigan	8	New York	33
Minnesota	4	Pennsylvania	26
Missouri	11		
New Hampshire	5	Total	98
Ohio	21		
Rhode Island	4		
Tennessee	10		
Vermont	5		
West Virginia	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Total	140		

We have omitted three small States—Oregon, because no election was held there, and Nebraska and Nevada for want of any returns. Each chooses three electors. We think Nebraska should be placed in the Republican column, and the others in the Democratic, making the vote 143 to 104.

If the Southern States should be admitted in season for the next election, their votes would (judging by the elections just held) be cast as follows, assuming that no change will be made in the law of suffrage:—

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Alabama	8	Arkansas	5
Florida	3	Georgia	9
Louisiana	7	North Carolina	9
Mississippi	7	Texas	6
South Carolina	6	Virginia	10
Total	31	Total	39

The vote in Georgia and Virginia would be very close if it were polled to-day and all voted. Possibly both might be carried by the Republicans on a full vote as they have been on a partial vote, but we doubt it.

The prospect for 1868 is still favorable for the Republican party, but the above statement clearly shows that it is by no means free from uncertainty. Much will depend upon the management of both parties. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois are all very doubtful States. Republican politicians count with great confidence upon New York, but with little reason. The cities of New York and Brooklyn have just given 75,000 Democratic majority. They will increase this in 1868 to 85,000, if not more. The largest Republican majorities ever rolled up by the interior of the State were 110,000 for Fremont in 1856, 82,000 for Lincoln in 1860, 81,000 for Dickinson in 1861, and 70,000 for Fenton in 1866. On no other occasion has the interior given more than 55,000 majority. In 1864, Lincoln had only 48,000 majority in the rural districts to overbalance the 41,000 and over given to McClellan by these two cities. Can the interior poll 90,000 majority for any Republican in 1868? We must say that we consider it in the highest degree improbable. We doubt whether it can make out 70,000 majority; yet that figure will infallibly be overcome by the cities. Without going further into details, we are of opinion that Governor Seymour would certainly carry New York State, while Mr. Pendleton might possibly carry it, but probably would not if the Republicans were thoroughly united.

Pennsylvania and Indiana are always doubtful, as every one knows. The majority in both States in 1866 was comparatively small, requiring a change of only two per cent. of the electors to reverse it. It may seem strange, however, that we should set down Illinois as doubtful, when she gave 56,000 Republican majority last year. But Fenianism contributed largely to that vote, and will never do so again. Moreover, the Southern part of the State, which has been so wonderfully converted within the last five years through the influence of General Logan and his friends, may be restive under the rapid progress of the Republican party towards equality of political rights. Nevertheless, we think the probabilities are in favor of Republican success in Illinois. Illinois seems to us more doubtful. Mr. Pendleton perhaps might carry it, but we do not think he could carry Pennsylvania.

In fact, the great element of uncertainty in the contest of 1868 lies in the action of the Democratic party. The Republicans will pretty certainly nominate Grant. The Democrats will as certainly nominate Pendleton or Seymour. Their difficulty is that the former cannot carry the East, and the latter cannot carry the West. Nominating one for President and the other for Vice-President will not help the matter, as nobody expects the Vice-President to have any influence. We presume that Pendleton is the favorite; but New York and Pennsylvania are too important to be risked, and if they declare with emphasis that they cannot carry a repudiationist, the Democratic Convention cannot refuse to be guided by their advice.

If the Democrats should lose Pennsylvania they would also lose Connecticut, and would have to carry Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and one other State at the West to make up their loss. The loss of *both* New York and Pennsylvania would make their prospects absolutely hopeless. It is, therefore, easy to foresee the paramount influence which the delegations from those States will exercise in the Convention.

Republican Work.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The great work yet to be accomplished to complete our national renovation is the convincing of the masses that a State cannot afford to degrade or oppress even the humblest and most despised of its people. Until this end is achieved, our triumph over the Rebellion will be imperfect, and its fruits liable to turn to ashes on our lips. So long as the laws of even one State impose disabilities on a citizen because of the race whence he sprang, the color God has chosen to give him, the victories of the Union arms will be incomplete, and the foundations of the republic unsightly and insecure.

No proposition is logically more demonstrable than that wrong to any is injury and peril to all; but when an important truth comes in conflict with a rooted prejudice, patient, persistent, self-sacrificing effort is indispensable. The Republican party owes its late reverses in some degree to the corruptions of those it has trusted with power; in part to popular impatience with the slow progress of reconstruction; in part to Johnson's treachery; in part to local feuds and discontents; but, more than to any and all of these, to popular prejudice against the blacks and indisposition to see them impartially protected and regarded as citizens by the laws of the land. We think this prejudice has cost us more votes than anything else—perhaps more than all other adverse influences whatever.

We meet the issue frankly. There are wounds whereof the true soldier is proud while he suffers—scars which he does not seek to conceal. There are Americans who were quite willing that the negro should march and camp and fight for our common country, while they stayed at home in comfort and ease, who, now that the peril is past, would like to deny to that negro the common rights of a citizen. They would gladly whistle him down the wind until the time shall come, if it ever does come, when they shall need his body to stop bullets that otherwise might disconcert them; then they will be ready to give him another chance to be killed in their stead. We propose to fight this treachery now and ever—to expose it, and hold it up to the light, till even baseness itself shall be ashamed of it. A Copperhead or Rebel, who hates the war for the Union, and deplores its results, may still fight on for a "white man's government," as he fought or prayed in the war, but a Republican or War Democrat who would put the blacks under the feet of those whom they helped us to overcome, is inexpressibly mean, and as short-sighted and foolish as he is mean.

There are those who indolently say, "Oh, let the blacks have all *civil* rights—these should satisfy them." Why, you idiot! they never will nor can have civil rights unless they have political rights to back them. Take our city, for illustration: here a few of the thriftier negroes are allowed to vote; yet even these are, because of their race, deprived of precious civil rights. A colored native of this city, who owns his own house, earns an honest livelihood, and is a respected member of a Christian church, is not allowed to drive his own horse and cart and do therewith the carting of such merchants as may choose to employ him. We should like to employ a colored man to take us to and from a railroad station or steamboat landing occasionally; but the ordinances of this Democratic city forbid it. A black man who should try to earn a living by driving his own coach and carrying passengers in it would be first beaten to a jelly for his impudence, and then hauled before a magistrate for violating the ordinance aforesaid.

No; there is and can be no civil rights securely enjoyed by blacks until *all* the rights of manhood are won for and conceded to them. And we would much rather be beaten trying to secure them full justice than to succeed by abandoning them to their hateful oppressors.

But we can *win* by systematically enlightening and educating the people; and one such victory is worth twenty gained by playing upon their weaknesses, their ignorance, and their passions. There have never yet been two votes taken in a State on the question of conceding the right of suffrage to blacks wherein the second vote in the affirmative was not larger than the former. And so it will be if proper appeals are made to the reason and conscience of the voters in every State, till the battle shall be won.

We urge, then, the establishment, in every township, ward, and village, of a Republican Club, whose sole object shall be the diffusion of light and truth bearing upon the great issue of Equality before the Law. While every non-slaveholding country but ours treats men of all colors alike, let us never doubt that the disgraceful anomaly here presented can and will be fully overcome.

Friends in every State! unite in forming clubs whose avowed and controlling object shall be the securing of equal rights to every American citizen! We can easily prove that there is no man, but especially no laboring man, whose personal good will not be promoted by such a consummation; all we need is to induce the masses to read and think. Two-thirds of all who habitually read and reflect are now right on this point; we are beaten by the votes of men who never heard our side of the question, and never will hear it unless we make special effort to enlighten them. There are one million voters in the Union who might be won over to the side of justice and humanity by the systematic presentation of facts to their minds. A victory gained by appeals to their better nature will be substantial and enduring; and every voter won over from vice to virtue, from intemperance to sobriety, is thereby rendered more accessible to our arguments, and likely to promote and swell our triumph. Now is the time to prepare the public mind for the next Presidential election—to sow the seed which shall yield therein a noble harvest. Let us organize and go to work!

What is the Democratic Policy and What its Success?

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic journals are trying hard to persuade themselves that their recent victories are a condemnation of the Republican reconstruction policy. Having arrived at this conclusion, they demand that the measures for admitting the South shall be remodelled to suit the ideas of their party. It matters not that the more candid of its members have protested against interpreting the result "as a demonstration in favor of the old-time Democracy," or that others have confessed their indebtedness for success to the votes of persons "who have not of late years voted with the Democracy." This kind of moderation does not satisfy the prevailing temper. And hence we have renewed efforts to prove that the country has pronounced against the Republican requirements; while the earnestness with which these efforts are made has the effect of deceiving the disaffected Southerners, who seek excuses for contemning the law. "Will the Republicans now obey the will of the people?" is the inquiry of the Charleston *Mercury*, by which is means, "Will the party in power now dare to push forward reconstruction on the basis laid down by Congress?"

Why not? To pretend that "the will of the people" has manifested itself against the policy of Congress and in favor of the Democratic purposes on the subject of reconstruction, is either folly or fraud. The people of Ohio have shown that they are against negro suffrage in their own State, but what has this to do with suffrage in the States lately in rebellion? Or by what hocus-pocus can the verdict of Massachusetts against prohibition be construed into a verdict for the unconditional admission of the South, or the revolt of New York against the license law and the knavery and corruption of politicians into a protest against guarantees for loyalty and peace? The Southern newspapers which oppose the law and assail its authors may be glad to have any pretext for their course, and may pervert the import of the elections accordingly. But they are heaping up mortification for themselves and wrath for those who may be weak enough to accept their counsel. For, though there can be no doubt that the hold of the Republican party has been weakened by the extravagance of many of its leaders, it must be remembered that their ultraism relates rather to projects which have been promulgated than to the course which has thus far been pursued towards the South. Impeachment, confiscation, interference with the rights of States now in the Union, coupled with general dissatisfaction occasioned by the failure of Congress to satisfy the wants of the country in regard to taxation and finance—these are the main operating causes of the diminished Republican vote, and not the question of reconstruction in the shape in which it now stands.

If Democratic gains proceeded from dislike of the measures actually adopted by the Republican party, we must infer that a preference existed for the Democratic policy. But can anybody tell us what the Democratic policy at this moment is? Beyond a general onslaught upon the action of Congress, what does it amount to? What is the Democratic plan of reconstruction, for instance? or the Democratic scheme of finance? or the Democratic measure touching taxation? or the Democratic doctrine in relation to negroes and the suffrage? Genuine party success can only be predicated upon alleged approval of some or all of the party's views on these subjects. But what these views are is a mystery. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Pendleton are as wide apart on these questions of finance and taxation as are the *World* and the great body of the Democratic press in reference to compromise as the prelude to reconstruction. With what degree of truth can it be said, then, that the late events indicate a reaction from the Republican policy in favor of the Democratic policy?

The opinion of the Southern opposition, of which the Charleston *Mercury* is a fair specimen, evidently is that "the will of the people" of the North turns in the direction of immediate, unshackled admission. So far as the Democracy have a policy, this is unquestionably its explanation. Their assaults upon the Reconstruction acts are made with the design of securing the readmission of the South without any condition or guarantee whatever.

They aim at bringing back the old Southern politicians, and reinvesting the old pro-slavery party with absolute authority in Southern affairs. None of the recent elections, however, have been won upon this issue. In no State have the party managers ventured to proclaim this as their object; for well they know that nowhere at the North could a State be carried on such a platform. Everywhere would the "unconditional admission of the South" be interpreted to signify "unconditional surrender to the South;" and the Southern friends of the Democratic party have lived to little purpose if they have not learned the hopelessness of a contest conducted on this ground.

The Negro Conventions in the South—Their Effects on the North.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Alabama has led the van in the reconstruction of the United States by the negro. Other States are to follow, until, under a glorious negro rule, the ten southern divisions of our republic are bound and given over to Africa, to be governed according to the Haytien style. The principles of the conventions which frame these negro governments are shaped by the most unprincipled of all our demagogues. Without a dollar of interest in the country, they stir the pliable black man to passion against the white, and, while moulding the mass to suit radical aims, sow the seeds of an unavoidable war of caste. They do not fail to promise the negro all that his barbarous imagination may desire—freedom from labor, a division of property, and even the government of the country. Thus, for transient political purposes they force the whole sun-burned brain of Ethiopia to the same focus, and teach it to expect what it can never realize while there is a Southern or a Northern sword left to defend Caucasian blood—blood originally purer than that of Africa, and purified still more by long centuries of arduous labor towards the summit of civilization; blood progressive, in contradistinction to blood retrograde and naturally barbaric in its impulses.

In the face of all this we see power centralizing in the South in the hands of that element which, according to all history, is a threat against any civilization with which it comes in contact. The platform of the radical Republican party of Louisiana is a fair exponent of what threatens us in all the Southern States by raising up a power ten times more destructive and nationally demoralizing than any that has heretofore existed. That platform states:—"We as a party insist on perfect equality, without distinction of race or color, in the right to vote and enter the jury box without any educational or property qualification being required." Again:—"The radical Republican party of Louisiana will support no man for office who will not openly and boldly pledge himself to make an equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices to which he may have power of appointment."

These are the mad principles which, at a terrible cost, we urge upon one-half of our territorial extent, thus threatening its complete desolation. Were it the destruction of only one-half of the country we might, in our wonderful stamina, live under it; but the radical programme means more than this—it means the draining of every energy of the North to support the one grand black idea, and, at any cost, forcing the negro down the throat of the nation. We struggle under it, we bleed, we expend our millions, we tax our people to the last feather's weight, we fairly writhe beneath the terrible effort to swallow a dose that would choke a mammoth anaconda. We cannot do it, and we cast it aside as something that would give the *coup de grâce* to all the cherished hopes of a people who are struggling for civilization, not barbarism. We are taxed to-day one thousand millions per year to support the radical idea that Africa has a higher civilization than Europe, and that it is necessary for the United States, at any sacrifice, to approximate itself to the African standard.

The radicals, determined to give all the strength possible to the negro card, train every element in the North to its support; and while in the South they tear down all barriers which distinguish races, while they abolish every aristocratic privilege, while they inaugurate there a Utopian agrarianism, they give us a singular contradiction of principles in the North. Here they strive to build up great moneyed monopolies, a dictatorial banking system, a centralization of party power, an enriching of the rich and an impoverishing of the poor. Thus it becomes difficult to discover that there is any great underlying principle in radicalism, unless it be the sole idea to retain at all hazards the power into which the revolutionary throes of the country forced them.

The North is beginning to dive into this problem, and is rapidly discovering its inconsistencies. There is a deep and settled resolution taking possession of the masses that they will no longer support aristocratic privileges in the North or negro elevation and barbarism in the South. Bled to the last drop of blood and treasure, the people begin to ask, "What is this money used for?" and look where they will they see the question answered:—To prop up a quarter section of Africa, until we see if centuries hence it will be able to march onward unaided. God never made one race to support another. For this we made war in favor of the black. As matters now progress under radical rule, we fast advance to a war to relieve the white from supporting the black.

The future aspirants for the Presidency must learn the truths which we here enunciate. If General Grant accepts the radical nomination upon such a platform as the radicals now tread he will be defeated, despite his national popularity and his masterly reticence. General Scott was defeated where there were similar but minor principles involved, and President Pierce, with all his imbecility, then stepped into power.

In the South we see all the preliminary movements for a desolating war of caste, if the present programme be carried out. The negroes have numerous leagues, and are providing themselves with arms, which are given to them by the radicals. The white people, despairing of returning again to prosperity, and seeing their every effort met by a crushing blow from Congress, now give the country over to negro rule, and emigrate elsewhere. Domestic capital threatened, and Northern and foreign capital frightened away; State and municipal privileges completely under military domination, which is destructive to every element of our boasted republicanism; the credit of the States destroyed; and one-half of the country desolated at the expense of the other half—are all mournful indications of approaching barbaric government. The effect on the North is already indicated by the late elections. The negro wave must now ebb. It has had its greatest flow. The radicals may still float on the receding black tide; but the white people of the United States, as a mass, have too much sense left to place their future civilization and government under negro domination.

Sounding the Bugles for a Retreat.

From the N. Y. World.

Our neighbor, the *Times*, the clearness of whose perceptions sometimes outruns the boldness and vigor of its counsels, is trying to devise a method of retreat which shall save the credit of the Republican party, and be at the same time practical. But it has undertaken a task for which no ingenuity will suffice. With the quick discernment of the possibilities of a situation in which its editor has few peers, and perhaps no superiors, the *Times* fixes upon the power of revision reserved by Congress over the new State Constitutions as affording an opportunity for a change of base and the substitution of "impartial" for "universal" suffrage. The plan does no discredit to its dexterous author; but it overlooks the chief difficulty of the problem it aims to solve, and (as we think we shall succeed in showing) is quite impracticable. We will insert enough of the *Times'* article to enable our readers to see what we are criticizing:—

> "The action of Congress has placed them [the Republican party] in a false position upon this subject, and has apparently committed them to a principle which they do not hold.
>
> "If the question were free from 'side issues,' it would be easily and promptly settled. If it were simply this—'Are the negroes of the South, as a body, qualified to take part in the reorganization of the Southern State Governments; is it wise or safe to leave *them* to decide what principles shall be embodied in the State Constitution; what shall be the form and powers of the State Governments; and what shall be the securities for life and property under them?'—there are not ten men out of a thousand in the Republican party who would not say *no*. Nobody believes they are. How should they be? The great mass of them have been kept in the most stolid ignorance all their lives; they can neither read nor write; they have heard nothing of politics and know nothing of the simplest facts of our history or our government; they have neither the capacity to form opinions nor the material to form them from; and as matter of necessity as well as of fact, they will be and are simply tools in the hands of party leaders and wire-pullers on the one side or the other. Circumstances just now throw them into the hands of the Republicans. The weight of their votes can and will be thrown into the Republican scale. And it is this fact which leads the Republicans to accept for them the principle of universal suffrage, and which, we may add, leads the Democrats to oppose it.
>
> "We do not think it would be wise to attempt to change the Reconstruction act in this particular now. In the first place it cannot be done; and in politics nothing is wise which is impossible. Moreover it would arrest the whole progress of reconstruction, and involves fresh conflicts, complications, and delays in a matter in which delay is of itself one of the worst things that can happen. But the reconstruction act reserves to Congress the whole business of revising the constitutions that may be sent up from the States for its approval. If they contain provisions which Congress does not approve, it can strike them out and send them back for revision and amendment. This seems to us a power which Congress should exercise freely and boldly; and it may so exercise it in regard to suffrage as to make the southern constitutions conform to what is the real sentiment and purpose of the Republican party upon this subject. It can substitute impartial suffrage for universal suffrage. It can forbid the State Governments from making color alone a ground of disfranchisement, without compelling them to admit ignorance, stolidity, and incapacity to the ballot-box. It can permit them to prescribe such qualifications for the suffrage as they may deem expedient, insisting only that whatever qualifications may be prescribed shall apply to all inhabitants of the State alike, without regard to race or color. By some such action as this it seems to us the rights of the negroes at the South may be protected, without putting to peril any interest or principle which the Republican party has at heart.

The absurdity of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction is not only fully acknowledged in these paragraphs, but is exposed by reasoning which fair minds ought to accept as conclusive. The necessity of a retreat is more clearly apprehended by our contemporary than the difficulty. Before proceeding to show the futility of the proposed method, we must detain the reader a moment while we expose the inconsistency of the *Times'* proposal with a position which it quite recently held.

It is scarcely a fortnight (if our memory be not at fault) since the *Times* contended that, inasmuch as the Southern negroes are already in the exercise of the elective franchise, the question is closed, since men cannot be divested of the privilege after they have once enjoyed it. Everybody must perceive that the present proposal is a complete abandonment of that position. The retreat from "universal" to "impartial" suffrage would throw out a great majority of the negroes who have voted in the recent elections. No matter whether the restriction be effected by a property qualification or by an educational qualification, it will shut out the greater part of the present negro voters. A property qualification would exclude nearly all; and an educational qualification, consisting merely in ability to read and write, would exclude at least four-fifths, probably nine-tenths, and for any evidence that appears to the contrary, nineteen-twentieths of the negro population. We are glad that our contemporary has reconsidered and rejected its hasty conclusion that a negro who has once voted acquires an indefeasible right to the elective franchise. Without such a recantation its present proposal would be a flighty and self-stultifying absurdity.

Not less self-stultifying, although the absurdity requires more reasoning to set it forth, is the proposal to retreat from "universal" negro suffrage without repealing the reconstruction acts. These acts give universal suffrage to the negroes, both in the election of delegates to the conventions, and in the ratification or rejection of the new Constitutions. But the *Times* discovers that Congress may annul whatever it dislikes in those Constitutions and send them back for amendment. This strikes us as a somewhat strained interpretation; for as we undertand it, the law merely reserves to Congress the right to approve or reject the new Constitutions, but not to dictate to the States what provisions shall be inserted in new ones. For if Congress may dictate one provision of a State Constitution it may dictate all; and it might as well impose at once a ready-made Constitution of its own framing. We make this criticism in passing, but lay no stress on it. For the sake of the argument we will admit that Congress may send back the constitutions for revision, with an indication of the provisions it requires to be rescinded or inserted. We will suppose the conventions to be reassembled, a new basis of suffrage adopted, and the constitutions as thus amended again submitted to the people for ratification. Now comes the pinch: who shall vote in this second ratification? The negroes in several States are a majority of the voters, and the *Times* proposes to submit to *their* decision the question whether they shall be disfranchised! The question cannot be submitted to a different body of voters, for in that case Congress would have to back out—which is the very thing the *Times* seeks to avoid. That the negroes, after having been once admitted to the suffrage, will never be deprived of it by their own votes, is a self-evident proposition. To remit the question to the same identical constituency would therefore be a great absurdity; but if Congress ordains its submission to a different constituency it would undermine and subvert the very foundation of its reconstruction policy. An open, manly renunciation would be more creditable than any such a pitiful attempt by Congress to "sneak out of difficulties into which it proudly strutted."

Having thus exposed the futility of any other plan of retreat than a frank renunciation by Congress of its collapsing reconstruction scheme, it may not be amiss to remark on the suddenness of the light which has dawned on our respectable contemporary. Neither the reasoning nor the recommendation would have been admitted into its columns three weeks ago. The intrinsic absurdity of universal negro suffrage was precisely the same before the great Democratic victories as now; and we are not without hope that further manifestation of public opinion may give still greater clearness of vision to Republican journalists. We should probably all run sadly astray if we were not called to revise our views by the rectifying good sense of that public between whom and a leading journal there is a constant reciprocation of mutually educative influences. We must do our contemporary the justice to say that few journals which aspire to mould the public thought seem more habitually disposed to recognize the *vox populi* as a veritable *vox Dei*.

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PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [214]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—After several weeks of preparation, Benedict's new opera of the *Lily of Killarney* will be produced this evening. The cast will embrace all of the principal artistes of the Richings Company. Miss Richings will sing the "Cruiskeen Lawn;" Mrs. Seguin a hunting song, 'Tally Ho!" Mr. Castle will give "Eily Mavourneen;" Mr. Campbell will render the new song of the "Colleen Bawn;" and Mr. Wylie will sing the "Toast Song." The *Lily of Killarney* will be performed four nights only. On Friday evening Mr. Castle will take a benefit, when *Fra Diavolo* will be presented.

We are gratified to be able to inform our readers that an additional principal soprano has connected herself with the Richings troupe, and will make her *debut* as "Arline," in the *Bohemian Girl*, next week. We allude to Miss Laura Waldron, of New York, a handsome and highly accomplished young lady, with fine vocal abilities and a soprano voice in a high state of cultivation. Her connection with the company, while it will give Miss Richings much needed relief, will add to its attractions materially.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The popular new play of *Marie Antoinette* will be presented this evening for the last time but two, with Mrs. D. P. Bowers in the title role. An amusing local farce, called *Down at Cape May*, has been prepared by Mr. B. E. Woolf, and will be brought out this evening for the first time. On Thursday night, Mrs. Bowers' new play of *Hunted Down* will be produced, with a powerful cast. The usual matinee performance will occur on Saturday.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew will appear in *Surf* all this week, supported by her admirable stock company. This new American comedy has become very popular, and its success partakes of the wonderful. The next *Surf* matinee will be given on Thursday, the 28th instant (Thanksgiving Day). Next Friday, benefit of Mrs. John Drew.

MR. EDWIN FORREST has been re-engaged by the Walnut Street management, and will appear this evening in his great role of "Jack Cade," in John A. Stone's famous play of that name.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Carlo family of pantomimists and gymnasts will appear this week. The "Enchanted Garden," with its beautiful fountain and ballets, is still exhibited.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are visited by crowded houses nightly. These old and deservedly popular minstrels continue to give great satisfaction, and they were never better appreciated or patronized than at the present time.

AN EXCELLENT MINSTREL TROUPE give exhibitions at the New Philadelphia Opera House, Seventh street, below Arch. J. H. Budworth, W. S. Budworth, Eph Horn, Frank Moran, and others perform in their funniest characters. This week a new panorama and play called *The Progress of a Nation* will be produced, and J. H. Budworth will repeat his misfortunes as "Cousin Schneider."

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—The second Concert of the season will take place at Concert Hall this afternoon, when an unusually fine programme will be presented. The vocalist will be Madame Henrietta Behrens, and the instrumental soloist, Mr. William Ewers. The overture to *William Tell*, the larghetto movement from Beethoven's Second Symphony, selections from Wagner's *Tannhauser*, and Offenbach's *Grand Duchesse* are among the pieces to be performed by the orchestra.

THE SCHIMPF COMPLIMENTARY.—The grand complimentary concert to be given to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf is advertised to take place at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 3. Miss Louise Solliday, Mr. Theodore Habelmann, Mr. Aaron R. Taylor, Carl Gaertner, and Professor Thunder, will all appear, in addition to the talented *beneficiare*; and as the programme is a splendid one, a musical treat of no ordinary character may be confidently counted upon.

PROFESSOR AND MADAME MACALLISTER still continue to attract immense audiences at Concert Hall. This is their last week. One hundred presents are distributed every evening among the audience.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·50	MOON RISES	11·54
SUN SETS	4·40	HIGH WATER	8·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 11th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Presto, Collison, 4 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr L. Beard, Perry, from Newport.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Ship Monongo, McGonagle, Londonderry, R. Taylor & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Charlestown, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Remedy, Fletcher, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, Norfolk, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, Charleston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. N. Wilson, Somers, Charleston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Stony Point, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Newburyport Captain.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
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St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Barque H. Sprague, Small, 42 days from Cardiff, with railroad to Penna. Central RR. Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, from Providence.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Georgetown.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, from Rondout.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, from Mauricetown.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, from Horton's Point.
Schr J. N. Wilson, Somers, from Boston.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 15—9 P. M.—Brig Chas. Albert, previously reported on Ben Davis' oyster beds, was got off and went to sea this morning in company with barque W. Van Name, for Marseilles, and schr J. Bundage, for St. John, N. B. Wind N W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 14th inst., and sailed 10 A. M. 16th, to return.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque T. Whitney, Westerdyke, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, at Neuvitas 3d inst., with loss of her topmasts.

Brig J. W. Driscoll, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Clyde, Gage, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th inst.

Schr Uncas, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 14th inst.

Schr Aid, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 14th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th inst.

Schr Extra, Taylor, for Philadelphia cleared at Baltimore 15th inst.

Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, hence, at Richmond 15th instant.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, hence, at Plymouth 9th inst.

Schr John Lancaster, hence, at Newport 15th inst.

Schr Doughton, Tatem, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 13th inst.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th inst.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
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C O N C E R T H A L L.

POPULAR LECTURES.

HENRY VINCENT,
THE ENGLISH REFORMER AND BRILLIANT ORATOR,
will deliver his Great Lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on
JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time; and
GARIBALDI,
and the Italian movement for Unity and Freedom.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, November 26 and 28, 1867,
At 8 o'clock P. M.

TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS.

The sale of Tickets will begin on MONDAY Morning, 18th instant, at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 11 16 2t

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YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREPARE for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.
D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.
11 14 10t*

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

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DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

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N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
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1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
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AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
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NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

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832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
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CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsm

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5§ No. 433 VINE Street.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25 fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26§

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8§ *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address
ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia. Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale—Fifty or One Hundred Acres, Bristol pike above the seven milestone, and near Tacony, Mansion House Factory, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. [11 5 2t*

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of
ROBERT S. JONES,
11 15 fmw6t Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with Three-story Back Buildings, No. 2017 ARCH Street.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
11 16 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address	$4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's	$35·00
10 Tickets to 1 address	9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's	43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address	17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's	85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,"
"No. 1136 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS..........Directress
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First night of Benedict's Romantic Opera,
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.
BEAUTIES OF THE IRISH OPERA:

MISS RICHINGS as Eily O'Conner will sing	"In My Wild Mountain Valley."—*Romance.* "The Cruiskeen Lawn."—*Song.* "With this Treasure."—*Duet.* "Thus Kneeling Before Thee."—*Grand Finale.* "I'm Alone."—*Ballad.*
MRS. SEGUIN as Annie Chute	"Tally Ho!"—*Hunting Song.* "The Eye of Love."—*Romance.* "Let Not Suspicion in My Heart."—*Duet.*
MRS. ARNOLD as Mrs. Cregan.	"No Blot on Our 'Scutcheon."—*Duet.* "By the window, Haste Away."—*Trio.*
MR W. CASTLE as Hardress Cregan.	"Oh, Never was Seen such a Beautiful Star."—*Quartet.* "Eily Mavourneen."—*Ballad.* "It is a Charming Girl I Love."—*Song.*
MR. BERNARD as Myles na Coppaleen.	"I Give the Best Advice I Can."—*Duet.* "Lullaby, Lullaby."—*Serenade.*
MR. CAMPBELL as Danny Mann.	"The Moon has Raised Her Lamp Above."—*Duet.* "The Colleen Bawn."—*Song.* "Stand Out on this Rock."—*Grand Scena.*
MR PEAKS as Father Tom.	"If Not to Him to Me, those Lines Restore."—*Quartet.* "Blessings on that Reverend Head."—*Trio.*
MR. ARNOLD as Corrigan.	"Young Man Have a Care."—*Trio.*
MR. WYLIE as O'Moore.	"Tho' Unaccustomed I May Be."—*The Toast Song.*

GRAND CHORUSES.
"The Wind is in the Southwest."
"Across the Broad Waters 'tis Pleasant to Row."—*Boating Song.*
"The Wedding Day has Come at Last."—*Wedding Chorus.*
TUESDAY—LILY OF KILLARNEY.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 st

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MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"SURF." A SUCCESS—THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Children's Quadrille.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Thanksgiving—Second SURF MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST has consented to renew his engagement for FIVE NIGHTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING Nov. 18,
R. T. Conrad's celebrated Tragedy of
JACK CADE.
Jack Cade..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Marianne..........Miss Lillie
Tuesday—METAMORA.
Wednesday—THE GLADIATOR.
Thursday—RICHELIEU.
Friday—MACBETH.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 7·45. Doors open at 7.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Positively last three nights of the successful dramatization of
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Marie Antoinette..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
After which, DOWN AT CAPE MAY.
Saturday—FAMILY MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..........50 cents
Children under 12 years of age..........25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

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NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
JOS. H. BUDWORTH AND YOUNG BOWEN.
Together with the great
"PROGRESS OF A NATION."
Introducing great Dioramic effects.
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Battles at Sea—Constitution and Guerriere.
Do. do. Monitor and Merrimac.
In all twenty scenes with dramatic characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. A large and commodious Family Circle, 25 cents. Orchestra seats front of Parquette, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5 each. 11 18

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867,
IN CONCERT HALL. [11 18 22 23 25
Subscription lists open at the office, No. 1230 CHESNUT street (Louis Meyer's Music Store).

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS
BY HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT CONCERT HALL,
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON,
SEASON 1867-68,
from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock.
MARK HASSLER..........Directing Manager
Single Admission Ticket..........FIFTY CENTS
A Package (of four tickets)..........One Dollar
A "Coupon" or Family Ticket..........Five Dollars
This ticket contains Thirty Coupon Admissions, detachable at pleasure, for any Concert through the season. For sale at the principal music stores; Concert Hall, and Orchestra Office, No. 214 South Eighth street. 11 13

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
by CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Violin Solo Mr. SARTORI.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

On to Richmond!

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday declares its invincible hostility to "all plans of ultimate resumption through gradual contraction," and says:—

> "While we base resumption on neither expansion nor contraction, we would rather attempt it accompanied by a moderate expansion than by any contraction whatever."

We regard this avowal as of much importance to the country. It is in marked contrast with the *Tribune's* past views, and we rejoice at its conversion as earnestly as we deplored the intensity of the invective with which it denounced the clear-sighted Republican members of Congress who resisted Secretary McCulloch's ruinous policy of contraction. Judge its doctrines of to-day by its former theories, and they are horribly immoral—the doctrine of the thief who promises to abandon his criminal course when he shall have become sufficiently rich by crime! This and a host of like delicate compliments were hurled daily at the Republican delegation from this State because it resisted alike contraction or expansion, and strove to supply the vacuum in the volume of currency to be created by the withdrawal of compound-interest notes with an amount of greenbacks equal to the amount of the interest-bearing notes held by the banks as part of their reserve.

The country would be $100,000,000 richer than it is had it not been for the *Tribune's* "On to Specie Payment" assaults on the "Pennsylvania expansionists" and the Republicans from the West who voted with them on financial questions. They said that contraction would destroy confidence, suspend labor, reduce the price while it diminished the production of our staples, and thus prevent or delay resumption. Heedless of all such suggestions, the *Tribune* still cried "On to Resumption *via* Contraction!" "Thus, and thus only, dishonest Pennsylvania expansionists, can the value of a paper dollar be made to equal that of one of gold," shouted the *Tribune*, and doubting or timid members, influenced by its daily assaults and the fierceness of its denunciations, consented to the policy of contraction. The absurdity of this theory is abundantly illustrated by the following paragraph from the *Tribune's* money article of Thursday last. Indeed, the demonstration is so perfect that it has compelled the conductors of that journal to become the co-laborers of those it so persistently vilified:—

> "Amount of Legal-tender and other Short Debt calling for Legal-tenders counted as Currency, and the Price of Gold.

	May 31, 1865.	*Nov. 1, 1867.*
United States Notes	$400,000,000	$357,164,844
One-Year Certificates	126,533,000	....
One and Two-Year Notes	50,856,330	....
Compound Notes	175,146,670	72,000,000
Total Currency	$752,536,000	$429,164,844
Price of Gold	137½	140⅝

> With a decrease of what at its issue was circulation and legal-tender of $323,371,165, the premium on gold is not reduced. Nor is it likely to be by contraction of legal-tender not preceded by political harmony."

The proposition this table presents is this:—If the contraction of 45 per cent. of the currency puts gold up 3½ per cent., how much must we contract to enable us to resume specie payments? The answer to which is, that by this process you cannot reach resumption except through universal bankruptcy.

In support of its views, the *Tribune* says:—

> "We are making enormous quantities of cheese, and its consumption by the laboring class, especially of Great Britain, is rapidly extending. We have a cotton crop just coming forward, which even at the present reduced prices, will bring $100,000,000 in Europe, after supplying our own wants. Our tobacco and petroleum sell largely and rapidly abroad."

We have no means at hand of ascertaining the comparative value of tobacco on the 12th of November, 1866 and 1867; but the wholesale prices of cheese, cotton, and petroleum in New York at those dates are a melancholy proof of the wisdom of those members who had the courage to resist the persuasions of the Secretary of the Treasury and the denunciations of the *Tribune*. It now takes 120 pounds of cheese to pay as much of our debt as 100 pounds would then; it takes nearly two pounds of middling upland cotton to pay the sum one pound then paid; and with two gallons of petroleum we cannot now pay so much as we could then with one—as the following, from a carefully prepared comparative statement in the *Commercial Bulletin*, proves:—

	1866.	1867.
Cheese, Prime Factory, ₽ pound	19	15
Cotton, Middling Upland, ₽ pound	31	19
Petroleum, Standard White, in bond, ₽ gallon	62	29

Had the *Tribune* selected other articles, the case would have been the same. Factories are closing, prices are declining, and the laborers of the country are living on their hard-earned savings. Contraction is producing bankruptcy, and we trust that Congress will, at the earliest day, prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from proceeding further in that direction. Meanwhile, we congratulate the country on the *Tribune's* conversion.

The Mayor vs. The People.

We have a very high regard for his Honor the Mayor, and are of opinion that his judgment on most matters of public interest to our citizens is very generally correct; but we think he made a very great blunder when he returned to Councils, on Thursday last, his veto of the bill to allow the property-holders on Broad street, south of Poplar, the privilege of widening their sidewalks to the same dimensions as those north of that street. The privilege was asked not alone by property-holders on that street, but by hundreds of others in that vicinity, and we venture the opinion that nine-tenths of the citizens of Philadelphia most heartily concur in the request of the parties here alluded to. It is demanded as a great public convenience to the thousands of pedestrians who throng its sidewalks on Sunday afternoons and public days, *not* to look at the few more fortunate ones in their vehicles drawn by fast horses, but for social mingling together on this every-day increasingly attractive and fashionable promenade.

In reading the veto of the Mayor, it would appear as though he was fearful that the petitioners and Councils were endeavoring to ruin the value of the property and the appearance of Broad street, and that he was obliged to come to the rescue of the property-holders, and prevent them carrying out their contemplated improvements, saying in effect:—"I will take care of you, as you do not appear to know what you are about, or what you want; and I will see that you do not ruin yourselves and your improvements on what is to be the most beautiful street in the world, by permitting you to carry out your mistaken notions upon this business. The fact is, I will judge for you."

It may not be expected that certain of our city officials can open their eyes to any public improvement or interest—either of the city or of individuals—if is found to interfere with their own or their friends interests. Therefore we suppose that it will be useless to attempt any improvements on South Broad street which will in any way interfere with the present fat contracts, until those in contemplation are finished.

Let our citizens look at the improvements as they now stand in Broad street, above Poplar, where some of our public-spirited gentlemen have been at work, with widened sidewalks, beautifying and adorning that magnificent avenue—but all this was done before these fat contracts were contemplated. What has been the result? Contrast the six squares north of Poplar street with the six squares south of Poplar, and estimate the present value with that before those fine improvements were made. Who cannot notice at a glance the difference in favor of the value of the squares north of Poplar street, and the vastly increased beauty and public accommodation? Who doubts but that the public would be vastly benefited by an extension of these improvements southward, if holders of property were only permitted to make them? But we suppose that this must all be ignored, because interfering with the present and contemplated contracts which are for the enrichment of a few greedy speculators and jobbers. The petitioners did not ask that Broad street should be decreased in width, but that south of Poplar street the one hundred and thirteen feet between the buildings should be divided as north of Poplar, in such a manner as to accommodate the greatest number. Surely the public convenience and requirements are not to be sacrificed for the special accommodation of the few who can afford to keep fast horses for exhibition, with their splendid equipages, upon this the people's promenade. We trust his Honor and our Councils will not permit themselves to be swayed or influenced by the advice of interested parties, but that they will yet yield to the popular voice, and permit the beautifying and adorning of North Broad street to be continued.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, created another sensation in our city pulpits yesterday. On our sixth page will be found reports of three of the sermons preached by him, and also of his lecture on "Missions to the Masses," delivered on Saturday evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

STRAIGHT TO THE ZENITH OF THE firmament of Fashion—even as a star might go up from the horizon to the meridian—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has ascended in three short years, leaving behind it all the lesser lights, foreign and domestic, and establishing its pre-eminence over all the perfumes of the day.—*Bangor Democrat.* 1t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.
Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.
SOLOMON SHEPPERD,
11 18 11t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 3 and 5.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.
11 18 6t* STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
SWAYNE'S
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF
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WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 1304p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties of		1862	$159·75
"	"	1864	131·00
"	"	1865	139·25
"	"	1865 and 1867, July	154·50
"	Ten-Forties		89·75
"	1881s		197·25
"	June Seven-Thirties		161·25
"	July "		155·25

OLIVE OIL.

Families wishing the finest quality of Salad Oil, very small and delicious French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, French Curled Maccaroni, and every variety of Fine Goods for table use, can get them at COLTON & CLARKE'S, who have taken every possible care to import the Finest Quality, and try to sell at the lowest Cash Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

CORAL JEWELRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

CHEAP BOOKS! CHEAP BOOKS!
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
PRAYERS,
Delivered in Plymouth Church. 12mo. $1·25.
KATRINA. By J. G. Holland. Her Life and Mine. 12mo. $1·65.
JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS. Blue and Gold, $1.
A STORY OF DOOM. By Jean Ingelow. Blue and Gold, $1.
MUHLBACH'S NOVELS. Cloth binding, $1·50.
ALL BOOKS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES at the cheap Book store of
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
11 18 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
10 21 1m5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 55p

SIXTY DAYS TO COME
WE WILL OFFER
OUR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT SUCH PRICES
AS WILL DEFY COMPETITION
And Insure Rapid Sales,
THUS OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES TO SELECT FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS
THE BEST IN MARKET.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
40 INCH VELVETS.
For Sale Cheap, Wholesale and Retail.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLACK SILKS.
THE BEST IMPORTED.
ORDINARY QUALITIES SILKS.
COLORED SILKS, HEAVY QUALITIES.
COLORED CORDED SILKS.
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS.
COLORED GROS GRAIN.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.
EVENING SILKS.
WEDDING SILKS.
FANCY SILKS.
Being very desirous of reducing the quantity of our SILKS, we will offer such inducements as will insure rapid sales.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
CHOICE COLORS.
For Sale Less than the Late Auction Sale Prices.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET

FRENCH MERINOES,
AT 62½ CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, 75 CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, 87½ CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE LATE AUCTION SALE PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

7200 YARDS OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.
THIS LOT OF DRESS GOODS IS A GREAT BARGAIN.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

AS A FIRE-PROOF,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
Tried in a Fiery Furnace for Five Hours, and Comes Out Without Even a Scar, Still Ready for a Like Trial, or for Use.

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE,
WITH THE BOSTON PATENT, MAIMED FOR LIFE, BACK BROKEN, SIDES TWISTED, WARPED, AND CAVED IN, ITS OUTER WOOD CASE BADLY CHARRED.
THAT IT ESCAPED WITH THE BREATH OF LIFE IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LIBERALITY OF ITS OPPONENT, AND NOT TO ITS OWN POWER.

MR. CHARLES PARHAM'S STATEMENT.

I reached the ground selected to burn the safes at about 8 A. M., on the 6th of November; I found a suitable brick furnace partly erected, designed to burn two safes, one of them already placed by Sadler, who insisted that the safes should be burned in a furnace; Evans & Watson were there also, but refused positively to put their safe (got up with extra bones across the door, made expressly for the test) into the furnace, but insisted that the placing of the Safes should be left entirely to a committee. Sadler was willing to have a committee to see that the test was a fair one in all respects; that the Safes were placed equally exposed to heat in the furnace, but insisted that they must be burned in the furnace. As the parties could not agree on this point, two sets of Safes were burned. I examined very minutely the two Safes burned by Sadler in the furnace. The breadth of Lillie's Safe was a ½ inch, and the width one inch greater only than Evans & Watson's outside. The composition walls in Lillie's were just six inches, and about the same in Evans & Watson's, including the water tank or steam patent. I found Evans & Watson's Safe in perfect order; no part of it disturbed in the least. Mr. Lillie was charged with boring a hole and tampering with the safe. He admitted he bored a gimblet-hole through the wooden case the cans rest upon, simply to see if the structure back was a filled chamber, as had been represented, and found it was. I found the front and rear chambers both steam chambers, and this wood separated them, and that the makers had bored any number of holes through the same case, to allow the steam to pass from one chamber to the other, which proves that the hole was not injurious, but Mr. Lillie at once plugged it up. The Safe was then placed in the furnace on a line with Lillie's, about two feet from the ground, both face up, resting on brick columns. The furnace was well arranged and finished, and the fire started about half-past 12 P. M. The fire was made with dry pine wood, and for the first half hour the draft was stronger on the north side, and kindled first under Evans & Watson's. After the fire was well kindled, the wind drove the fire hardest under Lillie's, and for the last half hour before the fire was stopped, the wood was raked from under Evans & Watson's, while the heat was intense under Lillie's, to make up for the excess under Evans & Watson's the first half hour. Soon after 5 o'clock the water was put upon the fire and safes by the earnest request of myself and others, as I supposed both Safes must be destroyed, as the heat was so intense.

About 9 A. M. the next morning the safes were opened, Evans & Watson's first. The outside of the safe was literally used up, the Book case charred in front, but not charred inside. On further examination I found the wood case against which the cans rest badly charred, and the water in the cans quite two-thirds gone, and the moisture all out of the outer chamber, and the whole appearance indicated that the Safe must soon have succumbed in that intense heat.

Lillie's Safe was next opened, and the Book-case was found swelled with steam, and the wooden door had to be broken to get to the Book-case, but no part of the case was charred or scorched in the least, and had not even the smell of fire. The papers were not injured in any respect; were both dry and bright, except a small portion that were at the bottom as the Safe was placed, and they were saturated with water thrown in on the Safe to cool it, and which ran through the edge of the door, the face being upwards, and having remained so all night. There was some steam inside the Safe, caused by the water, but no smoke whatever. From a very close examination of the Safe at the time and since I am fully satisfied the same safe may be put back into a similar furnace and stand the same test without injury.
CHARLES PARHAM,
No. 1704 Sansom street, Mechanic.

CITIZENS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, having been requested by M. C. Sadler to investigate and report the testing of Safes on the 6th of November, and the result, would make the following report:—That we were severally on the ground, and saw the Safes in the fire; that we consider the test a very thorough and fair one; that we could not see that one Safe had any advantage over the other, except that the wind drove a larger amount of heat on Lillie's Safe the latter part of the time, and, until the fire was well kindled had the same effect on the Steam Patent Safe.

We have made a full examination of the two Safes burned in the furnace by Sadler, and find Lillie's Safe entirely sound and not in the least affected by heat, so far as we can discover, on side or inside. We find the Evans & Watson Safe, with the steam patent, in a very delapidated state—the outer or iron structure burnt, twisted, broken, and literally used up; the wood case back of the water cans much charred; and it is our opinion, from its appearance, that it could not have stood a severe heat much longer, while Lillie's Safe, to all appearances, would stand the same test again without injury.
CHARLES PARHAM, No. 1704 Sansom street.
D. B. BROWN, No 919 Chesnut street.
R. WETHERILL, No 629 Arch street.
C. L. MAISER, No. 434 Race street.
M. L. VANDERSLICE, No. 316 S. Juniper street.
JAMES CLEMSON, Bingham House.
H. A. BARTLETT, No. 117 N. Front street.

THE GREAT BURGLAR SAFE TEST.
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE IMPENETRABLE—THE MOST SCIENTIFIC DRILLS NONPLUSSED—THE WEDGE AND THE SLEDGE SUCCUMB—BURGLARS STAND BACK ABASHED—COMPETITORS DARE NOT MEET IT.

The following certificates and statements speak for themselves:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.
We hereby certify that at Mr. Sadler's request we had prepared the best mercury-tempered and the most approved shaped drills for drilling chilled iron we could make; that two of our best workmen, with about four tons pressure, operated upon the safe about six hours; that they succeeded to get a little over half through the door, and struck a metal so hard as to destroy the edge of the drill at once, and no further progress could be made. We are entirely satisfied that no burglar can penetrate the safe with a drill, in any time he may have to work, if at all.
ROBERT O. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Exchange, below Chesnut street, Machinists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.
This may certify that, for the purpose of testing one of Lillie's Burglar-Proof Safes, I first prepared a good number of fine steel wedges, and drove them, with hammer and sledge, until I destroyed the wedges. I next tried the sledge with all my power for some time upon the Safe with no success, and I am perfectly satisfied that neither the wedge nor the sledge has any power to open the Safe in any way the burglar can use them.
WILLIAM JONES, Wheelwright,
No. 2129 Filbert street.

The undersigned, being present, saw the operation of the drill, and of the wedging and sledging of the Lillie safe referred to in the certificates of Messrs. Morehouse & Co. and William Jones, and from the quality of the tools, the immense power applied, and the time employed, I can scarcely conceive that it would be possible for burglars to accomplish as much towards the entering of the safe in any time they have to operate, even if not disturbed by the noise from the sledge. CHARLES PARHAM.

THE RESULTS.

In a review of the above statements and certificates (the truth of which is beyond cavil), the following facts are demonstrated beyond a question:—

First. That Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will burn up two of the Steam Patent Safes, one after the other, the composition walls both being equal, and still be fit for use.

Second. That Lillie's Safe is thoroughly fire-proof beyond a doubt.

Third. That Lillie's Safe, as now made, is proof against the drill, wedge, and even sledge—the only practical implements in the hands of burglars, and the evidence of its superiority over all other burglar-proof safes is, that no other maker had the confidence to even operate on Lillie's, or place their own in competition, the test having been publicly announced for a long time and free to all to operate upon it, and without response.

The object of the fire proof test was not to show that Lillie's Safe was fire proof. That has been proved in hundreds of cases in fires the most intense—even in great conflagrations—but to ascertain what advantages the Boston Steam Patent has over the common method of filling Safes, and the result shows most clearly that its only advantage is the extra thickness of the walls, if the test is fairly made. As to the thickness of walls, it costs no more to make the composition walls six inches than three inches, but the six-inch wall in a full-sized Safe contracts the room inside about one half and the buyer pays $250 for the same room with a six-inch wall that he would get for $125 with a three-inch wall; and if a three-inch wall will stand any fire required, as Lillie's Safe will, then the extra thickness is useless. But it is no test to place a three-inch against a six-inch wall, as the latter would stand a longer fire than two of the others, both Safes made just alike.

The kind of Safe wanted is a sufficient fire-proof to stand any heat required, and still more a thorough burglar proof. The statistics show at least $10,000 loss by burglary from Safes to $1 by fire, and Lillie's is the only practical fire and burglar-proof Safe made at any price the majority can afford to pay.

The two Safes burned in the furnace (the regular test), and the Safe tested as a burglar-proof, are now in my store, No. 639 Arch street, just as the fire and the operators left them; and every man interested is specially invited to examine the Safes and judge for himself as to their merits.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—It will be understood that the above statements are made by disinterested citizens and not made by a packed, self-constituted, or subsidized committee, with a fee'd lawyer at its head. It will be also understood that in a future article I shall fully analyze the report of Evans & Watson's disinterested committee of the Bogus Safe Burning; also, the false charges made in connection therewith, and give a short history of the Professional Safe Burning in this vicinity in connection with this Steam Patent. [11 18] M. C. S., Agent.

WHAT IS
HOYT'S NOVELTY?

Nearly two years ago Messrs. HOYT & CO. introduced in this city a system of selling goods now known as HOYT'S NOVELTY,
NOS. 329 CHESNUT STREET, AND 36 N. EIGHTH STREET.

This system, it is hardly necessary to say, has become a fixed institution, its patrons being those of our most respectable citizens.

The "novelty" of this enterprise consists of a very plain and legitimate plan by which the consumer is allowed to participate in the profits which, in the ordinary way, are given to the retail dealer. In short, its operation amounts to selling goods at retail at wholesale prices.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Any business man will tell you that by large cash purchases goods can be purchased at from 10 to 50 per cent. less than upon credit, and in small lots, as is usually the case. Messrs. A. J. HOYT & CO. employ a capital sufficient to possess this advantage, and supply themselves with a great variety of useful and staple goods, at prices seldom within the reach of the ordinary retail dealer, and it will be seen that they can afford to be liberal. Now that we have shown that they *can afford to sell cheap*, we will take

THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS.

Who say they promptly fulfil all their promises. For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the class of goods to be had at Hoyt's Novelty, we mention first a line of goods that Hoyt & Co. *sells for a single Quarter each*, with prices elsewhere.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

	Price at Hoyt's	*Price Elsewhere.*
Receipt Books	25c.	50c.
Toy Books	25	37
New Books	25	38
Hair Brushes	25	62
Tooth Brushes	25	25
Blacking Brushes	25	37
Cloth Brushes	25	37
Blacking (large box)	25	25
Pearl Buttons	25	39
Gents' Canes	25	45
Glazed Collars	25	35
Linen Tivoli Collars	25	65
Best Paper Collars	25	45
Playing Cards	25	37
Dressing Combs	25	42
Pocket Combs	25	37
Corkscrews	25	25
Cosmetic	25	25
Dominoes	25	50
Feather Dusters	25	50
Envelopes (two packages)	25	40
Extracts	25	50
Handkerchiefs	25	37
Harmonicons	25	50
Gents' Hosiery	25	35
Ladies Hosiery	25	50
Children's Hosiery	25	25
Inks (all kinds)	25	42
Inkstands	25	50
Mirrors	25	50
Matches	25	30
Needles (3 papers)	25	30
Neck Ties	25	50
Hair Oils	25	35
Purses	25	50
Pocket-books	25	50
Pipes	25	37
Dressing Pins	25	30
Hair Pins	25	35
Pencils (per dozen)	25	60
Pomades	25	35
36 sheets Note Paper	25	36
Razor Strops	25	50
Rubber Toys	25	37
Rubber balls	25	35
Boxwood Rules	25	37
Colgate's Soaps	25	40
Toilet Soaps	25	50
Suspenders	25	50
Shears	25	37
Scissors	25	37
Tooth Paste	25	35
Linen Thread	25	30
Cotton Thread	5	30
Yard Measure	25	50

It will be seen at a glance that these articles are used daily in every household, being staple and in constant use, the quality and prices are familiar to almost every man, woman, and child.

Please bear in mind that you can select any article in the above list for 25 cents, without being obliged to make a further investment.

This being so far clearly illustrated, we will now mention the most important feature which constitutes

THE NOVELTY.

In consequence of making large sales from the above list of goods, Messrs. A. J. Hoyt & Co. present to each person *purchasing an article for 25 cents* a sealed order or check, which gives the holder a *privilege to purchase for one dollar an additional article, if it is desired*. No person, however fastidious, can surely object to receive a privilege to purchase any article of merchandise at less than its value, especially when no obligation is incurred, or, in other words, when it "costs nothing."

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Embracing articles of ornament, use, and value, the regular retail prices being from one to one hundred and fifty dollars. To holders of checks, or orders, these articles will be sold at

ONE DOLLAR

Each, as per designation, or terms of sale.

Gold and Silver Watches; Solid Gold Chains; Rings; Pens; Pins; Bracelets; Sets, etc.; All-Gold Pens; Gold Rings; Pins; Gold-Plated Bracelets; Sets; Coral, Cluster and Enameled Sleeve Buttons; Armlets; Lockets, etc.; Hair Chains; Masons' and Odd Fellows' Emblems; Thimbles; Medallions; Guard Chains, etc.; Silver-Plated Ware; Forks; Spoons; Goblets; Cups, etc.; Gold-Lined Mugs; Fruit Knives; Salt Stands; Napkin-Rings; Forks; Spoons, etc.; Ladies' Shopping-Bags; Pocket-Books; Portemonnaies; Velvet Purses; Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives; Razors; Watch Stands; Table Cutlery, etc.; Umbrellas; Suspenders; Gloves; Gauntlets; Scarfs; Parasols; Canes; Skates, etc.; Opera Fans; Opera Glasses; Microscopes; Accordeons; Musical Boxes; Ornamental Work Boxes; Toilet Cases; Clocks, etc.; orders for Gents' Hats; Ladies' Bonnets; Curtains; Table Covers; Blankets; Dress Patterns, etc.; Writing Desks; Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Spy Glasses; Waiters; Ladies' Companion; Gents' Liquor Flasks; Im. Meerschaum Pipes; Real Meerschaum Smokers, etc.; orders for Flour, Wood, and Coal; Silver-Plated Butter Dishes; Castors; Velvet Albums; Souvenirs, etc.; Bohemian Wine Bottles; Decanters; Cologne Bottles; Wine Glasses; Parian Vases; China, etc.; Castors; Butter Dishes; Salt Stands; Pairs Napkin Rings, etc.; Photograph Albums, holding 50 pictures each; Watch Stands; Toilet Boxes; Dominoes, in handsome Cases; Cigar Cases; Glove Boxes; Ladies' Satchels; Photograph Frames; Looking Glasses; Silver-Plated Ware; Ice Pitchers; Berry Dishes; Butter Dishes; Castors; Soup, Oyster, and Cream Ladles; Spoon Holders; Table Knives; Forks; Cake and Card Baskets; Ladies Work Boxes, richly inlaid and furnished; Writing Desks; Rosewood Jewel Cases; Bohemian Smoking Sets; Portfolios, etc.; Ladies' Opera Shawls; Children's Knit Hoods; Hoop Skirts; Kid Gloves; One Year's Subscription to "Harper's Monthly;" "Atlantic Monthly;" "Godey's Lady's Book;" Opera Glasses—Pearl, Ivory, Silver, and Fancy Kid Mountings; Opera Fans; Photograph Albums; Silver-Plated Ware; Tea Sets, richly ornamented; Coffee Urns; Salvers, on German Silver; Wine Sets; Cut-Glass Bottles; Egg Sets, Cups and Spoons complete; Trunks; Valises; Travelling Bags; Haversacks; Satchels, etc.; Pictures; Engravings; Photograph Frames and Photograph Copies of Works of Art; Clocks—Medallion, Gothic, and Marine Cases; Gents' Silver Watches, White Metal, Imitation Gold, Gold Plated, and Composition Cases.

Every article enumerated will be found exactly as represented; and no person who visits "Hoyt's Novelty" will be urged to buy. Every reasonable facility for examination will be afforded to visitors, whether they wish to purchase or not. It is the desire of the proprietors that ladies and gentlemen should visit their stores and depart without feeling that an obligation to purchase had been incurred. Salesmen receive a salary sufficient to enable them to show goods FREE OF CHARGE; and should visitors wish to leave without purchasing, excuse for so doing will be unnecessary.

READ THE FOLLOWING TERMS OF SALE.

First. Our patrons can select from Schedule No. 1 any article or articles they may wish, for which they pay the price (25 cents per article).

Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase a sealed envelope, containing a check or order, will be given, free of charge, naming an article in schedule 2. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality given.

Third. It is then left optional whether the holder takes the article and pays the price ($1) or not.

All articles are classified, and those wishing to exchange can do so, from goods of the same class and value, without extra charge.

Special attention is called to the fact, that under no circumstances do our patrons enter into an agreement by which they are to receive or pay for any article of merchandise that they may or may not want. No article is sold with an understanding that a privilege to receive or purchase any additional article has been, or is to be paid for. Thus it will be seen that at our store no one can invest money upon an uncertainty. By an original system we exhibit goods free for examination, and expect both price and quality to be satisfactory, or no sale.

No deviation from the above terms can be made. A rigid adherence to an impartial system is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
AT
No. 329 CHESNUT Street,
AND
No. 36 N. EIGHTH Street,

The Ladies will find a large variety of goods particularly adapted to their use, and should call before purchasing elsewhere.

A general invitation is extended to all to call and examine our goods and method of doing business, at No. 329 CHESNUT Street and No. 36 N. EIGHTH Street. [11 15 3t

A. J. HOYT & CO.
ANDREW J. HOYT, JAMES M. BLOOD

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.

At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHY SHAKE? WHY BURN?—Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever, unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably break up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and, whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has antibilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

OVERCOATS WANTED!—This weather creates the want for these articles, and Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental meets the want as effectually as the weather brings it, and *almost as cheap.* At that point, however, we must refer all interested to their extensive establishment, No. 824 Chesnut street.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets: Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets: Hortter Twentieth and Green streets: John Bley, Frankford road: Roche, Fifteenth and Fouth streets: Callender. Third and Walnut streets: Hickman, No. 336 South Second street: Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets: Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 415 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—He will secure one of those beautiful glass signs on the inside of the same cars.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LIBRARY.—On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Thomas & Sons' Auction Store, will commence the sale of the most valuable private library ever sold by auction in this city. The collection is rich in Aldines, Elzivirs, Baskervilles, and other celebrated printers, and most of the books were bound in London and Paris by Hayday & Bauzonnet, the best binders of Europe.

The catalogue comprises nearly sixteen hundred lots, and will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday, commencing each morning at 10 o'clock.

WE WOULD advise all persons to invest at least a dollar in the purchase of a ticket to the grand concerts to be given by the managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. By doing this the great charity in charge of these good men may be secured to the country. One of these concerts will occur at Horticultural Hall on Washington's Birthday, 1868.

CURTAIN Goods and Furniture Coverings closing out at a great sacrifice. We have again marked down our retail stock, as it must be closed out by January 1.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

WE ARE still closing out our immense stock of Lace Curtains at cost. Some great bargains left in Embroidered Lace, Application, Nottingham, and Muslin Curtains, at No. 723 Chesnut street.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

BOOTS.—The largest assortment of Men's Boots and Shoes in the city. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

WINDOW SHADES closing out at half price, at No. 723 Chesnut street.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER. No. 1035 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60.	WANAMAKER & BROWN. Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price; cut in every style; ready made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
$12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50.	Overcoats.—Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers Pilots, etc. Largest variety in city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market sts.
$13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45.	Business Suits.—Both foreign and domestic goods, excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown.
$20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60.	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts.
$6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20.	Boys' Suits, for school, home, and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown. Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.
$7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25.	Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4.	Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. 4 9

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 imw2mspj N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

MARRIED.

FROGGATT—GILBERT.—On the 27th of August, by Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. WILLIAM FROGGATT to Miss ANNIE GILBERT, both of Bridesburg, Twenty-fifth Ward.

TRUMP—FURNACE.—11th mo., 14th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, WATSON M. TRUMP to MAGGIE L., daughter of David Furman, all of this city.

DIED.

AUNER.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Mr. CHARLES H. AUNER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 Madison street, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock. Service at the First Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock precisely.

BENNETT.—On the 17th instant, AMANDA, wife of George Bennett, and daughter of Henry and the late Sarah Capehart, aged 34 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Thompson and Palmer streets, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLYE.—This morning, at 11½ o'clock, SARAH, relict of the late Captain John H. Blye.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the "Ledger."

McHUGH.—On the 16th instant, BERNARD McHUGH, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3929 Haverford street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

REED.—Suddenly, at Chestnut Hill, on the evening of the 15th instant, MARY L., wife of William B. Reed.

Funeral service at the Church of St. James the Less, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

STAPPER.—On the 16th instant, Mr. HENRY STAPPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 252 Balch street (between New and Vine and Second and Third streets), on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INAUGURAL SERVICES AT GIRARD COLLEGE.—Last Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Professor William H. Allen was installed as President of Girard College. The ceremony took place in the college chapel, in the presence of teachers, pupils, Board of Directors, and a number of citizens.

Robert M. Foust, chairman of the Committee on Inauguration, made a few introductory remarks.

The pupils sang:—

"Our Saviour, source of every blessing."

Following a prayer by James L. Boswell, President Allen was introduced by Mr. Foust, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Directors:—Through your friendly confidence I find myself again in the position which I occupied during thirteen of the best years of my life. Accept my thanks for this confidence. I hope to show by the faithful discharge of duty, by firm, yet parental discipline, by careful observance of the will of the founder, by obedience to the ordinances of the municipal government of Philadelphia, under which the College had been organized, and to the rules, regulations, and orders of the Board of Directors, that your confidence has not been misplaced.

I am not ignorant of the responsibilities which rest upon the President, nor of the cares and perplexities which the office imposes; but if I shall be so fortunate as to receive your firm support and the approval of the community, I shall meet these with resolute courage. While I cannot expect to please every one in an institution where many interests centre and about which opinions differ, it shall be my aim to cultivate kindly relations with your Board and with my colleagues, the officers of the College, and do my duty to these children in sympathy with the fatherless and widow, in the love of man and in the fear of God.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Officers of the Schools and Household:—To you with whom I was formerly associated in this institution, I tender a renewal of the former cordial fellowship which so long existed between us. Whatever success the College attained during those years was largely due to the zeal and fidelity with which you discharged your duties, and the efficient aid which you gave me in the performance of mine. And I would say to those whom I meet to-day for the first time, that it shall be my aim to sustain your rightful authority, to alleviate your cares, and to cultivate the same friendly feelings towards you which I have uniformly entertained for your colleagues.

We are all engaged in a work which ought to call forth the best sentiments of our hearts and the highest faculties of our minds—the training of those immortal beings for usefulness in the life that now is, and for happiness in the life to come. We are accountable to this Board, to the public, and to God, for the way we discharge this trust. Let us remember that the discipline of love is more potent for good than that of fear, and that the sympathy by which heart responds to heart as face to face in a glass, controls the conduct of the young more effectually than rules or laws, though ever so wisely framed and executed. Among so many young persons as are here assembled, it must needs be that offenses come, but we will strive to reclaim the erring, without crushing the timid and sensitive. The judicious physician studies the constitution, temperament, and habits of his patient, and does not always apply the same remedy for the same disease. Moral ailments certainly require no less circumspection in their treatment than physical.

My young friends, pupils of the College:—Most of your faces are new to me, but I still recognize some who had recently been admitted to the College when I retired from it five years since, and are now in its higher classes. To these the younger pupils look up to as elder brothers for examples and opinions. These are able to do much to promote good order; much to alleviate the cares of your officers; much to make the College pleasant and homelike.

I have watched with much interest the career of the graduates of this College, many of whom are now respectable members of society, and some are in positions of honor and trust; and I have observed that, as a general rule, those who were most studious, orderly and dutiful in College, have been most successful in the world. This rule will hold good in future, and I beseech you to ponder it well. If you desire to lead manly lives, and secure a competency, you must improve the opportunities which the College offers you. But there is something more earnestly to be sought than a competency. Man does not live by bread alone; "No, not by bread alone." There is a treasure more earnestly to be sought than the riches which perish in the using. There is a higher love than that patriotism which Mr. Girard requires us to form and foster in your minds, and which has induced many of our graduates to give their lives for their country. There is a deeper principle than that morality which scrupulously discharges all social obligations, and which the founder of the College requires that all the officers and teachers shall instil into your minds. There is a treasure to be laid up in heaven: a love of the unseen and eternal: a basis on which all morality rests. This treasure is an interest in Christ; this love is the love of God; this moral basis is religion.

Addresses of welcome were made by Charles E. Lex, Esq., and Mr. Boswell.

The singing of a hymn closed the proceedings.

ARSON.—Last evening a small frame building was destroyed by fire on Main street, above Carpenter, in Germantown. Two cows were burned up and an amount of fodder. The building was owned and used by the managers of the Orphans' Home. The loss is estimated at $1500. An investigation into the cause of the conflagration resulted in the arrest of William Zenig on suspicion of having fired the building. He had worked for the "Home," and, being discharged for neglect of duty, he swore, it is alleged, that he would have revenge in some way. Just before the fire last night he was seen about the place, and after the fire had got under full head he ran away. He was arrested on suspicion, and committed by Alderman Good in default of $2000 bail.

A STORE ROBBED THE THIRD TIME.—On Saturday night last the grocery store of Messrs. J. W. Pommer & Brother, N. E. corner of Third and Union streets, was entered and robbed, the thieves effecting an entrance through the second-story window in the rear of the dwelling facing Union street. They forced open a venetian shutter, broke a pane of glass, and unfastened the sash. After they finished their operations they departed, leaving the front door wide open. This is the third time that this store has been entered within a short period, and it is situated within a half square of the Union Street Station House.

AN UNPROFITABLE LODGER.—The troubles of the boarding-house keeper with his boarders, and then the difficulties of the lodger with the house-keeper, are more than one can well imagine, especially where the boarding-house keeper is afflicted by such a person as George, alias "Dutchy," Herken. He took rooms at Adam Minnock's tavern, No. 205 South Front street, and left yesterday without footing his bill, and carrying away the wearing apparel and jewelry of a fellow-boarder. These things were all recovered, and Herken was arrested, and committed for trial by Alderman Morrow.

NEEDS ATTENDING TO.—The attention of the police is called to the fact that a large number of young men are in the habit of congregating in front of the Methodist Church, on Vine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, every Sunday. They stand on the pavement, smoke cigars, dance, talk loud, and behave in a very ungentlemanly manner, much to the annoyance of respectable Christians, and sinners who are disposed to become such.

THE WHISKY WAR—MORE SEIZURES.—Deputy Collector Foulkrod, of the Fifth District, paid a visit to Richmond this morning, and seized a copper still said to belong to a man named McGarvey. It was in a house on Williams street, above Salmon. He then proceeded to No. 1018 Huston street, and captured a tin still and worm, and one section of hose, said to be the property of a Mr. Swain. They were conveyed to the bonded warehouse at Broad and Vine streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.—We have received the report made by the Managers of this road to the stockholders at the annual meeting held on the 4th of the present month. The operations of the road for the year ending September 30, 1867, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

Receipts for passengers and freight, 1867	$593,053
Receipts for passengers and freight, 1866	574,721
	$23,332

During the past year about one-fifth of the main track and sidings have been relaid with new rails and cross-ties, and 1500 feet of new sidings have been added. Included in the charge for repairs is the cost of 102 tons of steel rails, not yet laid. A new first-class engine, costing $16,800, has been purchased, and another, which will be placed on the road during the coming winter, has been contracted for. Thirty-three new cars have also been added to the rolling stock, at an expense of $20,830. These embrace two new passenger cars, six new gondola freight cars, six new box freight cars, nine old lime cars, and ten new stone and lime cars. The machine shops and workshops of the Company are now being extended on the west side of Ninth street to Green, affording increased facilities for repairs of engines and cars.

Two new Station Houses are in course of construction for the convenience of passengers; one near Columbia avenue, the other near Nicetown lane, on the Germantown branch; while a considerable amount, possibly equal to the surplus earnings of last year, will be paid for improvements during the present fiscal year.

On the 30th of September, 1866, the Convertible, and only loan of the Company, amounted to	$162,800
That sum has been reduced by conversions into stock	46,700
Making the debt of the Company	$116,100

From the ordinary receipts of the Company for the past year, after deducting all expenses for operating the road, maintenance, and depreciation in value of engines, national, State, and city taxes, two dividends of five per cent. each were declared, leaving a balance of $71,088, carried to the credit of the contingent account. From the surplus an investment was made in $50,000 United States 5-20 registered bonds.

The credit account of the balance sheet of the ledger stands as follows:—

Capital Stock	1,535,550	
Convertible Loan	116,100	
		1,651,650
Contingent Account	224,622	
Appropriations to Sinking Fund	65,948	
		290,571
Dividends	77,913	
Interest on Loans	73	
U. S. Tax on Dividends	4,011	
State Tax on Dividends	7,674	
		89,700
Chesnut Hill Railroad Company		1,530
Total		$2,033,452

The passenger traffic of the past for years has been as follows:—

No. of Passengers.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
To and from Philadelphia	2,398,495	2,533,302	2,447,781	2,560,865
To and from C. Hill included above	524,000	547,976	281,183	282,170
Passengers carried one mile	18,576,001	21,440,725	20,9.3,004	21,988,924
Excursion passengers not included above	45,512	56,492	21,571	17,656

The following are the officers of the road for the year 1867-68:—President—Coffin Colket. Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Dougherty. General Superintendent—W. S. Wilson. Managers—C. Colket, J. J. Woodward, J. Warner Johnson, S. Morris Wain, W. H. Slingluff, William Musser, I. V. Williamson, Joseph Swift, William Harmar, Charles Ellis, William H. Hart, and Joseph Perot.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—A young man from Newport, R. I., arrived late last night, and put up at Henry Gaule's tavern, on Market, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. He went to bed, and woke up in the morning to find his pocket-book and watch gone. The chambermaid, going into his room this morning, found the pocket-book lying under the bed, but empty. An old man named Philip Reel testified that at a late hour of the night, the bartender of the house, S. W. Timmins, entered the young lodger's room with a lighted candle. The proprietor and barkeeper were taken in custody on a charge of larceny, and held by Alderman Maule to answer.

The pocket-book contained $40, and the watch was valued at $35.

AN OLD DODGE REVIVED.—The modern circumvention of thieves to get money, called "flip flap," has just been revived. A. J. McWilliams, defendant, went up to the stand kept by Catharine Arretti, on Chesnut street, above Sixth, and laying down a $2 bill, desired change. It was given him in a bunch, he looked it over, slipped out two or three quarter notes, and, throwing it back, said he did not want such change as that, receiving his $2 bill, and made off half a dollar richer. Officer Dawson arrested him, and Recorder Eneu committed him in default of $1000.

CONCERT HALL—PRICES REDUCED.—Professor and Mad. Macallister, the great Illusionists, continue their performances during the coming week at the above hall. In order that all may attend, the price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. The principal presents to be given away this evening will consist of a complete silver tea set, in addition to ninety-nine other valuable presents. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons grand gift matinees will be given, when every child will receive a handsome present. Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

MORE CUTTING.—George Warner, a colored man, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Givins, of the Fifth District, at Seventh and Lombard streets, for stabbing two negro women. It all arose from too much unneighborly dispute and calling names, and ended in his slashing one woman's arm and gashing the other's hand, and finally being arrested himself. In default of bail, Alderman Swift sent him down to Moyamensing Prison.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—To-day, the Government authorities commence to raise the sunken hull of the New Ironsides at League Island. An expedition was sent down on Saturday, with all the necessary apparatus. We stated some time ago that the iron plates, when used, would be reforged into target plate, for experiments with new cannon.

A RUNAWAY.—Policeman Donaway found a boy loitering around the streets this morning. On questioning him, he learned that his name was Frank McKnight, and that he had run away from a gentleman with whom he had been living, residing about five miles from Burlington, New Jersey. The policeman took him to the Home, at Twelfth and Shippen.

"A WHARF RAT," and a biped in form, named James Feligon, was arrested yesterday in Dock street for smashing in the heads of barrels containing apples and filling his pockets. He was captured when enticing a lot of boys to do the same, and was committed by Alderman Morrow.

BADLY SCALDED.—On Saturday afternoon a man named Hammet was making some repairs in Peltzer's brewery, Vine street, above Third, when he accidentally knocked out the spiggot of a vat containing boiling beer, which poured over him before he could get out of the way, scalding him very seriously.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—James Wilkins, aged sixty-two, and residing in Meadow street, Frankford, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to the stairway banister with a small red cord taken from a looking glass. His mind was deranged, caused by the death of a daughter but a few days previous.

IF A PUDDING IS PROVED BY ITS EATING, why not a Clothes-Wringer by its use? The widespread use of these labor and clothes-saving articles has placed the question of their usefulness and economy beyond cavil. Several of the best kinds are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING-BASKETS, OF A VARIETY of patterns, and several styles of Hooks and Brackets for suspending them on, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

NAIL NIPPERS, WHICH QUICKLY, neatly, and without pain cut a toe or finger nail with a natural round edge, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

PROGRESS OF THE PEDESTRIAN.

Weston Expects to Reach Cleveland To-Night.

Death of General Gould

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Weston the Pedestrian.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Weston arrived at Painesville at one o'clock this afternoon, from Cleveland, and expected to reach here by nine o'clock to-night.

Death of General Gould.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 18.—Ex-Mayor General Gould was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon and died this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 17½c. Flour dull and nothing doing. Wheat steady; prime red, $2·50@2·55. Corn firm; old white and yellow, $1·35@1·37; new white, $1·15@1·28, as to quality and dryness; new mixed Western, $1·30. Oats dull at 70@72. Rye, 1·55@1·60 for Pennsylvania. Provisions very dull.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113¼@113⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105½@105⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106⅛@106⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅜@107½.
United States 10-40s, 102@102¼.
June and July 7·30s, 105⅛@105¼. Market steady.

Shocking Murder at New Worcester—A Wife Shot by her Husband.

At Worcester, last Friday afternoon, James E. Shephard shot his wife through the temple, killing her instantly. They had not been living happily for some time past, and, owing to his harsh and brutal treatment of her, the wife had left her home at Lawrence, and taken up her abode with her father, Alexander Weston, who resides in the village of New Worcester. When Shephard heard that his wife had gone to her father's he followed her, and learning that she was nursing a neighbor who had been recently confined, a Mrs. Curtis, he went there, and some angry words passed between them. He left her much incensed, and on his way to the city of Worcester told a steamster whom he met that he was going to the city to buy a pistol to shoot his wife. He got a pistol, and returned to New Worcester. Seeing Curtis outside his own door, he asked him whether his wife was in the house, and, being answered in the affirmative, he entered, and caught her by the hair and presented the pistol to her head.

Mrs. Shephard cried for help, and Curtis entered and compelled Shephard to desist. Mrs. Shephard then ran into the adjoining bedroom where Mrs. Curtis lay sick, and Shephard followed her, bolting the door against Curtis. Curtis now, fearing that Mrs. Shephard's life was in danger, ran around outside the house to get through the window, but meantime Shephard had discharged the pistol at his wife. The ball entered the bureau. The two women now frantically screamed, and Shephard assured Mrs. Curtis that he should not harm her. He deliberately loaded the pistol again, and fired upon his wife. This time she again escaped, the ball entering the wall. Baffled so far, and now maddened, he loaded the pistol the third time, and again deliberately took aim for her head.

The ball entered her forehead; she staggered a few steps, and fell back dead. The murderer coolly left the house, and meeting an old man on the road told him that he had killed his wife. He went to his sister's and told her what he had done, saying that he would shoot any man who might attempt to arrest him. His sister prevailed on him to give her the pistol. He then went to one or two stores in the village and told what he had done, adding that he would shoot the first man that attempted to arrest him. It is conceded that he murdered his wife without being in any way under the influence of liquor. He very soon disappeared from the neighborhood, and has been traced only as far as Clappville, about five miles distant from New Worcester.

The murdered woman was only seventeen years of age. Her maiden name was Laura Weston. Shephard is about five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 145 pounds. He is of French descent, and said to be rather intelligent. After serving awhile as a private in the war, he returned home and married a French woman, but she lived with him only a short time. In a few months he privately married Laura Weston, then only fifteen years of age.

The first intelligence his parents received of the marriage was the appearance of Shephard at his wife's home, asking for her clothing. He was then arrested for bigamy, but escaped conviction through some informality in the previous marriage. After long solicitation Mr. Weston consented to Shephard's legal marriage with his daughter. After being married they went to live at Lawrence, where Shephard worked in a mill; but he was arrested for adultery, again managing to escape punishment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The Oyer and Terminer session of the Court was begun this morning, a new jury having been summoned for the remainder of the term.

Before homicide cases were called, an application was made by Messrs. Cassidy and Brewster, representing the defendants, for a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus sued out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Tack Brothers, as his Honor Judge Ludlow had several weeks ago appointed this day. The District Attorney resisted this application, on the ground that it would interferes with public justice, under the circumstances, to break in upon the homicide cases. Judge Ludlow, at the instance of the prosecution, continued the hearing until Monday next.

William Ovens, Daniel Stokes, William Horskeith, and John Kulp were arraigned upon the charge of the murder of Colonel Riddle, and pleaded not guilty. Robert C. Gamble, who is also a defendant in this case, failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited. A severance was had in Horskeith's case, and it was taken up first.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—In the case of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company vs. Simons & Weeks, before reported, the Judge this morning delivered his charge, and the jury retired, and had not, at the close of our report, brought in a verdict.

Henry May vs. Mary Ann Cox owner, or reputed owner, and William Colburt, contractor *a sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien for gas fixtures put into a building. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Dennis Buckley vs. Martin Comber. An action to recover $320, alleged to have been loaned to defendant's wife, deceased, who was plaintiff's daughter. The defense set up that the money was given the lady as a marriage gift and not as a loan. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster.—The Insolvent list was taken up to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Before this court, sitting in the Nisi Prius court-room, the trial of the will case of Montgomery vs. Blair was resumed.

CONCERT HALL.—
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
PROFESSOR AND M'ME MACALLISTER,
THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
and every evening during the week.
Entire change of Programme, replete with New, Brilliant, and Beautiful Features.
One Hundred Elegant and Costly Presents Given Away Every Night.
GIFT MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when every child will receive a Handsome Present.
Admission 25c. to all parts of the house. [11 18 6t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Admiral Farragut—His Arrival at Lisbon—Report on English Iron-clads, Etc. Etc.

The Navy Department received this morning a long letter from Admiral Farragut, dated on board the flagship Franklin, off Lisbon, Portugal, October 29, in which he gives an account of his visit to the dock-yards of Keyham and Devonport, England, where he was received by the military and naval authorities with marked attention and courtesy. He went on board the Agincourt, an armor-plated ship of 6621 tons, and the Prince Albert, a four turreted vessel on Captain Cole's principle, of nearly 2660 tons, armed with one gun in each turret, a nine-inch, twelve-ton rifled gun. The Agincourt is being changed from five masts to three, the former having been reported against by the Commanding Admiral of the Channel fleet. The shortness of his stay in Plymouth obliged him to decline many proffered hospitalities.

He left Plymouth on the 24th, and arrived at Lisbon on the 28th of October, where he found the Canandaigua, Ticonderoga, and Guard steamship. The Ticonderoga sailed on the 29th, for the coast of Italy.

A Sensation Ruined.

Two companies of the 12th Infantry have been ordered by General Grant to garrison the forts in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., and relieve an artillery company stationed there, which has been ordered to the practice school of artillery at Fortress Monroe. In these exciting times this change caused a report this morning that disturbances had broken out in Virginia, and that the 12th Infantry had been ordered there immediately, at the request of General Schofield, all of which was without foundation.

Miscellaneous.

The House Committee are in full session today, on the subject of their report in the impeachment case. There is no prospect of another trial of John H. Surratt. It may possibly take place in January or February next. It is ascertained that Jefferson Davis will be tried on the indictment now pending.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

French Official Warning to Italy.

The following despatch has been addressed to the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence, by the Marquis de Moustier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

PARIS, Nov. 1.—In energetically proclaiming the respect due by all citizens to international engagements, in declaring himself ready to repress disturbances, and to maintain the authority of the Government, and the inviolability of the laws, King Victor Emanuel had led us to hope that the new Ministry, proceeding firmly in the course that had been traced out for them, would have been able by efficacious measures to discourage all revolutionary intrigues, and to re-establish moral and material order. Such a policy carried out unhesitatingly, and without imprudent concessions to the passions of parties whom one had undertaken to combat, would at once have allayed the dangerous crisis through which Italy is passing, and would have placed us towards her in a position conformable to our intimate sentiments, and thus have facilitated the reciprocal task of the two Governments. It is not without painful surprise, therefore, that we learn the resolution of the Italian Ministers to occupy certain points of the Papal territory. We do not wish to discuss to-day the reasons by which endeavor is made to justify an act so contrary to international law; but we do desire to manifest without delay the impression which the determination of the Florence Cabinet has caused us to experience. However the Italian intervention in the States of the Holy See may be restricted, with whatever promptness it may cease, and by whatever circumspection it may be surrounded, the French Government, which has always blamed it and dissuaded from it, could not invest it in any degree with its approval. If the Government of the King of Italy believes that he may expect from us even a tacit adhesion, such a belief is an illusion which he must not hesitate to dispel, and will testify with what lively and sincere regret we see it deviate from the line of conduct which, according to our view, is the only one in conformity with the interests of Italy.

MOUSTIER.

Mazzini to the Italians.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Mazzini to the Italians:—

To be, or not to be? Such is the question now put before you by the foreigner. French soldiers garrison Civita Vecchia: Brennus is at the gates of Rome. Will you answer them as your fathers answered—by the sword, or will you, cowardly and degenerate sons, bow your necks to the outrage? Will you declare to Europe, Mexico is a nation, we are not; we are but a multitude, lost to all sense of freedom and right, submissive to any one who dares to declare himself our master; or will you, by uprising throughout the length and breadth of our land, assert your rights, liberty, and honor in the present, and your determination to be great in the future? Whatever be your answer it is final. To be or not to be? The present hour decides your fate! The man who sends those soldiers to tell you "Rome is not Italy's, she is mine," is he who was stained with the blood of your worthiest, shed in the defence of the sacred city eighteen years ago; is he who tore from you Nice and your fastnesses on the Alps; he who has twice degraded you in the eyes of Europe by stamping the sign of vassalage upon the brow of Italy; he whose eight long years' mastery of your Government has forced you to economic ruin, moral anarchy, and the shame of Custozza and Lissa, and wrought the utmost danger to your unity. And now, because you have suffered all this in silence, he despises, and it is for this that he who shrank before the arms of Juarez and the scornful words of Bismark insults and assails you. Is there be any among you who do not resent these outrages, who speak of prudence and patience, who bid you put your trust in aught other than the living strength of your country, who suggest the protests of the weak or the petitions of the credulous where what is needed is action and war, they are either stultified by fear or seeking to betray you. In the face of the noble and many efforts by which Rome has invoked your aid, of the heroic deaths of your brothers at Monte Rotondo and Porta del Popolo, of Garibaldi in hourly peril at the vanguard of the nation, every delay is dishonor and ruin. You have but one sole means by which to be—to insist upon the Government declaring war to the foreign invader or to rush to the barricades. To the barricades in order to enable you yourselves to make the declaration of war which others either will not or dare not make: to possess yourselves of the indispensable means of war, of your arsenals, of the arms purchased with your gold, of the army composed of the flower of the nation. You cannot, without guilt, any longer allow the best and most devoted of our Italian youth to die for Rome armed with pistols only. You are bound to conquer. Immediate war or barricades. No longer submit—eternally deceived—to accept any other alternative. Even if your rulers should send the army across the Papal frontier, it will be to bid it halt—believe one who has never deceived you—at the gates of Rome to frame some cowardly compact with the foreigner. If you would not be wilfully deceived it behoves you to compel them—bid them draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. War or barricades. If the Government accept the first, watch over and support it in arms; if it refuses and seeks to stifle the cry of Italy, overthrow it. It is then no longer a Government, but the instrument of shame and death to Italy. God inspire you to your duty!

The following is the circular sent by Mazzini to the various centres of the party of action in the different towns of Italy:—

Brothers:—The royal proclamation, issued while the Roman territory is invaded by the soldiers of a foreign despot, is an insult to our country, a menace to our liberties, an act of cowardice intolerable to all who possess a spark of Italian pride, of treason towards those now fighting and dying to give Rome to Italy, and of scornful defiance to the noblest and worthiest instincts of the national heart. Either the king who signed that proclamation is a fallen king, or the nation is a fallen nation. Ask no instructions from me; they are all summed up in one. Arise, wheresoever you are able. Citizen barricades are the only answer worthy of a people that is resolved to live. Let the nation save the nation. Let the people make themselves the masters of their own territory, break in pieces the blind tools of France, and substitute in their place local provisional authorities, and one central authority, the representative in the eyes of the insolent foreigner of a whole people in arms. To Rome! To Rome! with no traitors in the camp. To Rome, with a banner uncontaminated by servitude, falsehood, and dishonor. Let the era of the nation begin, and let the national pact be dictated by Rome.

Oct. 29, 1867. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Garibaldi's "Orders" and Manifestoes Before His Defeat.

The following order of the day was issued by Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, on the 27th of October:—

Three hundred prisoners, two bronze guns (a twenty-four pounder and a twelve-pounder) a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and fifty artillery and dragoon horses—such are the trophies which the brave volunteers offer to Italy as a pledge of its free and happy future. When I have received the complete report of the various feats of arms which have distinguished this glorious affair, I will give the details. The Romans, our fathers, conquered the world by bravery and discipline. To the bravery of which the volunteers have given evidence, it is indispensably necessary to add discipline, without which no military corps whatever can exist. I especially recommend to the volunteers the care of their health and their arms.

G. GARIBALDI.

The next day the General sent the following proclamation to the Romans:—

CASINA DI SAN COLOMBO, Oct. 28.—Roman Brothers! Having conquered the enemy, we are in sight of the old matron of Rome. Some miles only divide us. In a few days the undaunted soldiers of liberty will rapidly traverse them to give the last blow to the tyranny which has oppressed us for centuries. Hold yourselves ready for the supreme trial—prepare by every means for the destruction of the Sbirri—it is the right of the slave. This time it is you who will give to the world the new era, the initiative of truth and progress.

GARIBALDI.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Garibaldi respecting the victory at Monte Rotondo:—

My dear Fabrizi:—The taking of Monte Rotondo is certainly a most glorious affair for those poor and valiant volunteers. In none of the campaigns in which I have had the honor to command them, have I ever seen them so tried by hunger and want of clothing. And yet these brave young men, exhausted by fasting and fatigue, last night made a difficult and perilous attack as well or better than the first soldiers in the world. It is 4 o'clock in the morning, and we are masters of the place, except the palace, where the Zouaves have taken refuge as well as the Antibians and Swiss. We have taken considerable booty, consisting of horses, arms, and prisoners.

G. GARIBALDI.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Complimentary Dinner Given to the Distinguished Author Previous to His Departure for the United States.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, a grand complimentary farewell dinner was given to Mr. Charles Dickens, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the occasion of his revisiting the United States of America. Lord Lytton officiated as Chairman. Covers were laid for between 300 and 400. The gallery was filled with ladies.

Among the prominent persons present were noticeable Sir Charles Russell, V. C., M. P., the Chaplain-General of the Forces; Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy; Sir Benjamin Phillips, Sir E. Landseer, R. A., Sir J. E. Tennant, Mr. Thomas Faed, R. A., Mr. Layard, M. P., Mr. Otway, M. P., Captain Houston Stewart, R. N.; and on the left the Lord Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Houghton, Marquis d'Azeglio, Mr. Anthony Trollope, the Lord Mayor, Professor Owen, Sir C. W. Dilke, Sir William Ferguson, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Buckstone, and others.

SPEECH OF MR. DICKENS.

After returning thanks in a somewhat lengthy manner for his reception by the large assemblage, Mr. Dickens concluded as follows:—

And now, passing to the immediate occasion of your doing me this great honor, the story of my going to America is very easily and briefly told. Since I was there before, a vast and entirely new generation has arisen in the United States. Since I was there before, most of the best known of my books have been written and published; the new generation and the books have come together and have kept together until at length numbers of those who have so widely and constantly read me, naturally desiring a little variety in the relationship between us, have expressed a strong wish that I should read myself. (Cheers.) This wish, at first conveyed to me through public channels and business channels, has gradually become enforced by an immense accumulation of letters from individuals and associations of individuals, all expressing in the same hearty, homely, cordial, unaffected way, a kind of personal interest in me—I had almost said a kind of personal affection for me (cheers) which I am sure you would agree with me it would be dull insensibility on my part not to prize. Little by little this pressure has become so great that, although, as Charles Lamb says, my household gods strike a terribly deep root, I have torn them from their places, and this day week, at this hour, shall be upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired, besides, by a natural desire to see for myself the astonishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of many faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces and multitudes of new friends upon whom I have never looked, and last, not least, to use my best endeavor to lay down a third cable—(cheers)—of intercommunication and alliance between the Old World and the New. (Loud cheers.) Twelve years ago, when Heaven knows I little thought I should ever be bound upon the voyage which now lays before me, I wrote in that form of my writings which obtains by far the most extensive circulation, these words of the American nation:—"I know full well, whatever little motes my beamy eyes may have descried in theirs, they are a kind, large-hearted, generous, and great people." (Hear.) In that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith, I shall, please God, return from them in the spring, in that same faith to live and die. I told you in the beginning that I could not thank you enough, and heaven knows I have most thoroughly kept my word. (A laugh.) If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have left unsaid, and yet most deeply feel. Let it, putting a girdle round the earth, comprehend both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tom observes, "God bless us every one." (Loud and continued cheers.)

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 U S 7-30s..Je........105⅝	$1000 City 6s, ...mun...101¾
$100 do...Jy........105⅝	100 sh Manuf Bk........ 30½
$100 5-20s '65.Jy.rg......107⅝	100 sh Cata Pf.......b60.. 29¾
$500 do.'65.Jy.cp.107⅝	100 do.........s30.. 29½
$1000 Pa 6s, 1st series...103⅜	100 sh Leh N stk...s30. 33
$1000 do...............103½	23 do................ 33
$500 City 6s, New........101⅜	100 sh Read R.............. 48⅛
$400 do. New......101⅜	100 do..........b30.. 48⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$400 5-20s '67..cp..........108	100 sh Leh N stk......... 33
$1000 City 6s, New.......101¾	20 do...........b5.. 33
$800 do..New...ls..101¾	100 do................ 33
$300 do.. Old........ 97½	10 do................ 33
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s.........100	300 sh Cornplanter.... 3½
14 sh Penna R......ls.. 50	100 sh Reading........ ... 48¾
108 do............... 50	100 do...........b3.. 48¾
72 sh Leh V R......ls.. 51	

ADDRESS

BY THE HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

There will be an address delivered in this city TO-MORROW EVENING (Tuesday, November 19, 1867), on the subject of the

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES,

By the Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, U. S. Senator from this State.

This subject has occupied the attention of the United States Senate for the last year or more, and the British Parliament, in the late Reform bill, has recognized, by a system of cumulative voting, the rights of minorities to a large extent, while in this country they are wholly disfranchised.

The time and place of the delivery of the address will be announced in the morning papers, and an interesting and able discussion of the subject may be expected. 11

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Mantua, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.
Thanksgiving dinner, $1.
Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair. 11 18 mwfstuth5t

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 25	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$159 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$131 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$159 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$153 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & Jul
$154 33	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$89 75	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$181 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and Dock.
tf

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

HIS SECOND SABBATH IN PHILADELPHIA.

He Preaches to Four Immense Audiences.

HIS LECTURE OF SATURDAY EVENING

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The second Sabbath passed in this city by the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, created even a greater sensation in the religious portion of our community than the first; and, although he delivered four sermons during the day, hundreds were unable to get the much-coveted opportunity of listening to him. We give below abstracts of his sermons, and also of his lecture delivered on Saturday evening.

MISSIONS TO THE MASSES.

A Lecture Delivered on Saturday Evening, at the Musical Fund Hall.

On Saturday evening the large Musical Fund was crowded with people gathered to hear Rev. Dr. Hall, of Surrey Chapel, London, deliver his lecture on "Missions to the Masses."

Preceding the lecture the audience sang two verses of the familiar hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and was afterwards led in prayer by Rev. Dr. March, of this city. George H. Stuart, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks introduced Rev. Dr. Hall, who was received with great enthusiasm.

Dr. Hall, in commencing, spoke of the relations of the mother country and America during the war, and reasserted, what has become well known, that the great masses of the people who could appreciate the liberty of a country such as ours were already in sympathy with us; rejoicing at our success, and sorrowful at our reverses. But the subject for the evening was "Missions to the Masses," a very comprehensive title. He was to speak to-night of efforts to do good to the great masses of the people. He had not come to instruct Americans how to evangelize, for nothing had interested him more during his stay in this country than to observe the zeal of the Christian Church in evangelizing the great masses who were without the pale of the Christian Church.

It is not, then, said Dr. Hall, that I come to give you instruction or stimulus in pressing on in this work. But I have appeared before you with a subject in which I was assured that you had already engraved your sympathies. There are many opportunities of Christian effort; in connection with which I am sure you far exceed those of other countries. I may refer to the Public Schools. We have nothing in the way of public instruction comparable to your Public School system. We have been greatly mistaken! Some said, "We cannot have education for the masses of the people unless that education is religious, and if it is religious it must be ecclesiastical!" And, therefore, popular education, to a great degree, became sectarian. Because when the people say "you can't have education without religion, and religion without church organization, that brings education into the sectarian system; and resulting from this we have now no efficient general system of education. What I have observed with deep interest in America is the way you follow the public with the school and the church, with the missionary and the teacher. It is, indeed, a good example to be followed all over the world. Then, your churches and your public schools are free. One sect does not govern the entire system. This sectarian system I feel to be most injurious to the church and school itself. It represses the voluntary zeal of the members—their liberality—and every church suffers by such government and support.

I rejoice to see the energy with which the voluntary principle in America, is carried on.

Then, again, in London we have a manifestation of that which needs great improvement. The rich people go off into the rich suburbs, and they leave the poor hundreds of thousands by themselves. So that those who need help have no people near to help them. And thus the two classes are far removed from one another. We have no churches where the two classes meet, and where we can see the illustration of the true idea:—"The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all!" As soon as persons get a little money, they move off into the suburbs, leaving the poor to take care of themselves. It is a bad thing for you, Christian ladies and Christian brethren, if you have never entered the houses of the poor, or sat at the bedside of a sick brother or sister; never found yourself among classes of little, poverty-stricken children, to teach them right things and the Holy Word; never have found yourselves in the lower places of your city, to draw in the poor children to the Sunday School; I say it is a bad thing for you if you have never had any pastoral contact by the shake of your hand, or a loving look of your eye, among those who are less favored by Providence than yourself, and to feel that in spite of the differences of social standing, you are brother and sister in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ!

Then I want to say something about your Young Men's Christian Associations. You surpass the mother country in this respect. I have seen the associations in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, and must say that we have nothing like them in our country. I see the importance of doing just what you are doing with such great success—not simply providing yourselves to enrich the minds of those who are brought in, by a knowledge of our Saviour, but to provide the stranger with a home, and to get for him excellent accommodations in the way of lodging and board.

Then in reference to city missions, you are doing a great work. I have not had the opportunity of visits about Philadelphia as yet, but I have been in New York. In London every missionary has one part of a district, and he must not go out of that district, nor must any other missionary go into his district. In New York it is different. Every missionary is encouraged to preach wherever he can gather the people together. They establish missionary chapels. But our missionaries, three or four hundred, are simply engaged to go from house to house in their separate districts and read the Scriptures. I need say nothing to you about your city missions, for they surpass ours at home.

We have our Sunday Schools, and you have yours. My time has been so much occupied every Sunday in preaching, that I have not had an opportunity to go about and visit them. Among us, very few of the children of the poor attend our schools. I find here, as in your day schools, so in the Sunday Schools, the poor are accustomed to meet, as the rest. I wish it were more so in our country. Yet the Sunday School system is carried on to a great degree in England. Scarcely a church that has not got a Sunday School, and the young people are engaged in this work with the professed Christian of older years. Many of the teachers of our schools write letters to their classes, who read them; and are prevailed upon to entice other children into the school. There are many of our Sunday School children who become members of church, and Sunday School teachers.

In my own church I have a number of schools, because I am in a district of great poverty. The children are gathered into rooms—some very inadequate, but as good as we can get—and are there taught by good and efficient teachers. We have twelve schools around about us. We are like the United States; our government is like yours; each school is a sovereign state, and has its own rules; every state has its governor and legislature, its own committees, superintendent, and secretary, etc., and they manage everything that will advance the interests of the school, themselves. Each school sends its delegates, or rather Congressmen, to the congress, which has jurisdiction over them all, thus making them the United States. We are in perfect harmony, and have had no secession yet, and never have had a quarrel between State and Federal rights. (Laughter.)

In connection with the Sunday Schools we have what are called "ragged schools." We gather here large masses of the young, such as boys who wander about London without shoes or stockings, enjoying themselves with tumbling head over heels on the pavement, and who are ready to run errands or steal your pocket handkerchief. There is a great multitude of ragged children in London who have no opportunity of learning but on Sunday evenings. We gather them together, and they are entertained by short addresses and singing. We have these schools invariably at night. It is not very easy to get teachers. I need four hundred and fifty. Perhaps a hundred teachers go away every year, so that I want a new hundred annually. This makes a great demand upon the zeal and Christian energy of the Church.

Then we have what are called Bible women. Very often a woman will do what a man can't do. She will be received where a man would not be received. She will be treated with respect by the vulgar, because she is weak, where a man could not appear. They will listen to her words when those of a man would be disdained with scorn.

Then we have another institution which is called the midnight mission. There are multitudes of poor wandering girls in our streets. Many, cast down by their own professed friends, and many by their own acts, are forced to live in obscurity. Something must be done for them. They were going to ruin as fast as possible. They must be saved, and these midnight missions have sprung up for the express purpose of reclaiming these poor outcast, wandering girls. I will give you a scene such as I have often witnessed.

A large restaurant is opened in Regent street; —a supper is prepared for 12 o'clock at night; girls without friends, wanderers through the world without hope—are invited in; sometimes there are hundreds of those who seek invitations to come in. There they are fed, and talked kindly to, and asked to reform. I remember well one of these scenes last winter—I saw these same kind of girls come in to the number of 150 or 200; they sat down at well provided tables; their behavior was very appropriate in almost every case; a number of kind Christian gentlemen and ladies would sit down with them at the tables, and then would enter into a kind conversation with them—not necessarily referring to their peculiar circumstances, for they knew well enough what they were. But their conversation was fraught with kind and sympathizing words, until they had gained the attention of the girls, and finally their promise to stop in their course, or at least a promise to call again. These girls range from 12 to 13 up to 30 and 40 years. In asking them about their lives, we find that many had been Sunday School scholars. I remember on another occasion, that we had one of these meetings; a hymn was given out and sung, a prayer was offered, an address was delivered, and then we asked them seriously about the need of a reform—that they should become better persons; some of them would laugh, but the most would cry. They were asked if they would not like to go to good homes. There were carriages waiting to take them, then and there, to good places. You should have seen how many lingered about the room; there they were, between life and death, and could not make up their minds which to accept. Sometimes, after painful hesitation, off they went in the currents of sin again, but always there were some poor ones who were glad to accept the proffered homes and become better persons thereafter. This is a great work. Such places should be enlarged, for many a reformation is effected and many a restoration is made of the daughters of respectable families to their homes again.

It is very much lamented in our country that the artisan class, as a class, are alienated from the house of God. Not above two or three in the hundred regularly attend any place of worship, and these are those persons who are not so very poor, such as tailors, bricklayers, masons, etc. It is very lamentable that there are but two or four in a hundred who go to church.

This fact was a subject of much comment among the clergymen, and a meeting was proposed between them and this class who did not attend church, to tell them where they might be mistaken in their views. Such a meeting was held, and they plainly told us that the reason they did not attend worship was "that they did not believe in our religion." I don't know how this may compare with you in your missions to the masses as regards theoretical infidelity.

I remember one time of getting into a discussion on infidelity, in the neighborhood of my church, one Sunday afternoon. I found assembled there about one hundred and fifty workingmen. When I entered I was recognized, and somewhat to my surprise I was received with a good deal of cheering, and every manifestation of enthusiasm. Well, I sat and listened to a gentleman in the desk speaking. He told them that he had studied the Bible for twenty years, and he had come to the conclusion that it was entirely fabulous, from the fact, said he, that it presents three incomprehensibles: and one of these incomprehensibles was the very cruel injunction in the Bible about a man having his ear put against a door, and having pierced through it, a cruel thing, by Divine power. Then, as a second incomprehensible, he said that a wise man in the Bible admitted that the same event happened to a man and a beast; and furthermore, as the last incomprehensible, the Bible represented God as telling lies, since He put a lying spirit into the mouths of the prophets; and, taking all these three together, he could not believe the book as true, but fabulous, because to him incomprehensible.

After he had concluded, I marched up to the desk to take my turn, and, after stating my right to be heard on the question of infidelity, I said that the gentleman who had spoken, and had studied the Bible twenty years ago, quotes a passage, as he says, from the Holy Book, as incomprehensible and fabulous. It so happens that the book he quotes from is one of very great antiquity, and I can say that that passage never came out of the Bible; so that settles that part of the question. But is it cruel to put an awl through a man's ear, when his wife and daughters have the operation performed? Then, as to the wise man who admitted that the same event happened to a man and a beast; our friend has omitted to state that this is the confession of a converted atheist; and in reply to what he said about lying spirits in the mouths of the prophets, I would say that, if that be so, then you are led by a lying spirit in the mouth of your prophet! This was severe, but I meant that he should not mislead the people.

The people took it up, and one person got up and moved that I should be allowed an extra ten minutes. * * * A reason for the carelessness of the workingmen on the subject of religion is the tyranny which they practise over each other. The grand difficulty in the way of the working classes being reached lies in the want of sympathy with them on the part of the rich. The poor are invited to come up to the higher standards without being furnished with the means of rising. The recent custom of preaching the Gospel in the theatres has been successful, and this mode of meeting them half way in secular places, for religious purposes, I think can do no harm.

Open air preaching is a capital mode of teaching ministers to preach as well as of preaching to the people. If there was more of it there would be better preaching as a general thing. Open air preaching is carried on in London six months in the year, and is attended with grand results. A terrible obstacle in the way of the masses receiving the Gospel is intemperance, and on this matter example is the most powerful and successful appeal. I believe that the grace of God is equal to any triumph. But I do not believe it would make a Christian of a drunkard but by means of total abstinence. Dr. Hall concluded by urging upon the audience the cultivation of the spirit of self-sacrifice—the practice of doing good to others—of working effectively so as to be successful.

At the conclusion of the lecture a benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

"THE LORD WILL PROVIDE."

A Sermon Delivered Yesterday Morning, in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Eighth and Cherry Streets.

The Central Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, was yesterday morning crowded to suffocation by those who were desirous of listening to the great London preacher. The services were opened by the Rev. Dr. Reed, pastor of the church, but the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., himself read the Scripture lessons, selecting the 22d chapter of Genesis, the 3d of Galatians, and the 11th of Hebrews. A fervent prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. T. H. Stockton, formerly Chaplain to Congress.

Dr. Hall announced as his text the words "*Jehovah-jireh*," from the 14th verse of the 22d chapter of Genesis, and proceeded substantially as follows:—

On occasions when God had visibly interposed in their behalf, Gideon, Moses, and Jacob had erected altars upon the spot, and given to it a particular name. So when God interposed as Abraham was about to sacrifice his only son Isaac, and provided a substitute, Abraham built an altar upon the spot, and called the place *Jehovah-Jireh*. In our own lives there are many instances of Divine interposition, in remembrance of which we might do likewise.

The passage is difficult of interpretation. Among other explanations, it has been suggested that Abraham so named the place because he had spoken the same words when journeying thither. As he went, he carried the wood and the fire, but no victim for the sacrifice. The Patriarch doubtless went along doggedly, solemnly, and downcast. He wished to impress upon Isaac an entire confidence in God; and so, in answer to the question, "Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt-offering?" he said, "My son, God will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt-offering—*Jehovah-jireh*."

Let us consider Abraham's faith, as illustrated by the circumstances of the text. We are told that "God did tempt Abraham." Now we know it to be impossible for God to tempt any one to evil. With Him there "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," and from Him cometh every good and perfect gift. But, although He cannot tempt to evil, He may test the faith of His people, as men test a rope to learn its strength. God tests the faith of His saints not to break it, but to prove and strengthen it. The skill and courage of a great general are thus tested and strengthened by the dangers of the field of battle.

God had promised Abraham a son, who should possess the land wherein he was a stranger, and whose posterity should be as numerous as the sands of the sea. Ishmael was not this son of prophecy. How Abraham rejoiced, therefore, at the birth of Isaac, and the glorious prospects held out by the promises of God. This son, whom he loved, was his most precious treasure. But when Abraham started upon his journey into the land of Moriah, was it for the purpose of realizing the promise that his posterity should be as the sands of the sea, and that the vast extent of territory before him should be their inheritance? How horrible must have been to him the contemplation of the sacrifice he was about to make! Yet Abraham was thoroughly convinced of his duty, but this only rendered his feelings more acute.

The difficulties presented by this passage of Scripture are so great that some learned men have attempted to explain it in this way:—The heathen nations around Abraham offered as sacrifices to their gods the best they had, even their own children, and it has been claimed that Abraham thought it was his duty to do as much in honor of the God he worshipped. This theory is opposed to the clear statements of the Bible. God would have the heathen nations around understand that His servant was willing to make such a sacrifice, and He would test his faith. But when Abraham was found willing, God interposed and showed to all ages His abhorrence of such sacrifices.

Abraham's obedience was prompt. He rose up early in the morning. Probably he did not even consult his wife. As a general rule, husbands should have no secrets from their wives; but in this case it was different. The command was to Abraham and not to the boy's mother, and the latter might have objected and persuaded Abraham against it. Delays are always dangerous, especially in matters of conscience and religion. So Abraham rose up early in the morning to obey the command of God.

His obedience was protracted. He did not reach the designated place until the third day. While it is often difficult for us to perform a single duty, and we afterwards wonder how we were able to do it at all, it requires still greater resolution to go on day by day in its performance. Every step that Abraham took was an evidence of his faith. Abraham's obedience was persistent also. He might have made every preparation for the sacrifice, hoping, and trusting that the two servants whom he took with him might interfere at the last moment, to save Isaac from death. In this way he might have argued that he would gain from God the merit of a willingness to make the sacrifice, and yet save the life of his son.

But to prevent any interference on the part of the servants, he left the servants behind when he approached the place of sacrifice. His obedience was likewise truthful; and while he was about to obey the command of God, he yet trusted Him that He would keep His promises with regard to his posterity and their inheritance. "By faith, he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten Son, of whom it was said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called, accounting that God was able to raise him up even from the dead."

We may be quite sure that Abraham's faith was agitated by many doubts and struggles. We are not always told how the wind shifted, but only in what direction it settled at last. He may have asked himself how he could return to the boy's mother without him. But here faith whispered *Jehovah-jireh*. He may have questioned how he could have carried out the deed with his own hand. He may have thought that, even if he were willing, Isaac might not consent. And what would become of his reputation for humanity and for a religion better than that around him? But to all these doubts faith answered *Jehovah-jireh*; God needs, not your usefulness, but your obedience, and He will provide.

Then he may have thought he ought to be careful of God's reputation, if not of his own, but faith again admonished him that it was God's business to attend to this, and man's business to obey. Then may have arisen the question, How is the promise to be fulfilled, if Isaac is slain? But here faith answers that God knows best how to reconcile His precepts and His promises, and Abraham believed in both, accounting that God was able to raise Isaac up, even from the dead. God, who gave life, could restore it, if He pleased. It was the patriarch's province to fulfil the precept, and God's province to fulfil the promise.

Taking the text as an illustration of the mode of salvation, we are continually reminded that our body must be provided for, and that God will do it. Much more will God provide for the soul, for which we cannot possibly provide ourselves. We can in no way atone for our faults. All of us stand guilty before God. There is death, and the judgment, and eternity; and how can we escape from the God whom we have offended?

Tradition says that Solomon built his temple upon the very spot named in the text. At any rate, it was in the same region of country, and about the spot whereon Jesus was offered. We see Isaac carrying the wood, and we are reminded by it of Christ bearing His own cross. Isaac inquires concerning the lamb for the burnt-offering, and Christ is called the Lamb of God. Isaac is passive and willing for the sacrifice, typical of Jesus, who says, "I lay down My life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself." In the substitution of the ram for Isaac, we see the substitution of Christ for us, and the whole event is a type of the resurrection. As soon as he received the command of the Lord, Abraham looked upon Isaac as a dead man, and his rescue was like his restoration from the dead. On the first day of the journey Isaac was slain, and on the third day he was received back from the dead, as was Christ.

Christ died for us because God first loved us. If He has provided the substitute, will we not accept it and at least obey? We can rest assured that there is enough for all. We must acknowledge that we have forfeited all claims upon life, and are worthy of death. We must be ready to die for our faults, and then thankfully accept the substitute which God has provided. Justice has claims on all of us—not equally—for each of us has his particular way of sinning, although every way leads alike from God and salvation. Yet, although we cannot justify ourselves, a Lamb has been provided by God, and not one of us need be offered up as a sacrifice. So we should confess that we deserve to die, and at once receive with joy the substitute, relying upon it. When Justice comes with her scales and weighs us in the balance, and finds us wanting, all we can say is *Jehovah-jireh!* When the rusty bolts of the deep vaults of memory are drawn back, and hideous ghosts come forth and point their skeleton fingers at us, there is nothing that can allay them but the words *Jehovah-jireh!* So to death's challenge, and on the last day, when we behold the great white throne, we can rejoice in knowing that our iniquities are obliterated, and answer, *Jehovah-jireh!*

Let us learn our duty. We should believe in spite of mystery, and obey in spite of difficulty. We must trust in God, as did Abraham, although there is much to which we can give no reply save that of *Jehovah-jireh*. To all our doubts He will provide an answer some day. Why is there so much mystery? Why is there an atonement for all, and so few avail themselves of it? How can we reconcile God's sovereignty and man's responsibility? We may say much about the majesty of the atonement and resurrection, and understand little about it. But we must believe, and God in time will give an answer to everything.

We must obey when it is difficult to obey. Faith is of no avail, save when it produces works. If we are the children of Abraham we must show a like obedience—a passive obedience of submission, and an active obedience of sacrifice. We must give up a dear son or daughter, learning a lesson from Abraham in such bereavements. Our child is not so great as Abraham's. We are not called upon to inflict the blow ourselves, as was Abraham. We must give up a long-cherished hope, or a possession very dear to us, learning to say, "Thy will be done." And when we ask, How can we endure it? faith responds, *Jehovoh-jireh!*

The path of duty is often difficult. Why should it not be smoother and pleasanter? "The Lord will provide." If we do right, all will go right; if we do wrong, nothing will go right. If we lose everything in striving to do right, we still have the promise, *Jehovah-jireh*, and God has a whole eternity in which to fulfil His promises. The spirit of the Hebrew children who were cast into the fiery furnace; the spirit of the early Christians and of modern missionaries who undergo persecution, when a word will save them, is the old spirit of *Jehovah-jireh*. In your late struggle, many entered from mere recklessness; but how many with a deep love of country, of liberty and of truth, and with a burning sense of the gross injustice inflicted upon a whole race for which Christ died as for themselves! And when the great crisis came, how many felt that they were risking those who were as precious to them as was Isaac to Abraham. Yet they had the promise, *Jehovah-jireh*, the Lord will provide. We must abide upon this promise in many of the events of our lives. And when we all come to the final trial, though death may seem terrible in prospect, this promise will console us—the Lord will provide.

THE STRAIT GATE.

A Sermon Preached Yesterday Afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Spruce Streets.

Dr. Hall was advertised to preach again at Dr. Breed's Church, Seventeenth and Spruce streets, at half-past 3 o'clock, but long before 3 every nook and corner of the spacious edifice was occupied, and so overwhelming was the throng that the pulpit stairs were crowded, and a number of ladies found refuge from the pressure in the very precincts of the pulpit itself.

The Rev. Dr. Breed announced the Coronation hymn,

> "All hail the power of Jesus' name,
> Let angels prostrate fall,"

in singing which the whole congregation joined. After a prayer by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Church, Dr. Hall requested the audience to sing one verse of the hymn commencing

> "Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
> With all thy quick'ning powers,"

himself leading the beautiful refrain. He then announced as his text the passage from Luke xiii: 24, reading as follows:—

"Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able."

It is a hard saying that salvation is so difficult, but it shows the sincerity of Him who said it. An impostor would have held out the prospect of indulgence and ease. False religion may call salvation easy, promising it on the condition of a payment of money or a pilgrimage to a holy place. But true religion is difficult. We must put on the armor and fight the good fight. There are many mysteries in religion, and we must leave many things to the right and left unexplained. The object of true religion is to teach us what to do, and how to follow in the path of plain duty. In answer to the question, "Are there few that be saved?" Jesus gave in answer the words of the text. It is possible to be buried in solving the mysteries connected with it, and yet it wins the great end of religion—our own duty and personal salvation.

In the same passage the Lord has reproved sectarian influences. The Jews regarded all other nations as heathens and outcasts, and that all of their nationality would be saved, because of their descent from Abraham. Latitudinarianism and exclusiveness are thus generally found together. But how many will we see in Heaven whom we did not expect to meet there, and how many will be excluded who now expect to get in! Bigotry will be greatly astonished at the last day. Many a Protestant, boasting of his clear views and simple religion, will be excluded; while many a "poor, deluded Romanist," as they are accustomed to call them, will get to Heaven in spite of his superstition. Though we believe in the most correct theology, and belong to the most scriptural church, we will be cast into outer darkness, if we are workers of iniquity.

True religion is described in the text as being a strait or narrow gate. If we would enter in at it, it must be by an effort. This does not contradict the description of religion as being easy and the way of salvation as being open to all. So far as God is concerned, there is His forgiveness and help for every one. Yet no sinner can enter in at the narrow gate, bringing his sin with him; no one can enter in at the narrow gate unless he is willing to renounce his sin. Again, the gate is too narrow to admit the sinner and the world. Whatever is incompatible with serving God hinders our entrance, for we cannot serve both God and mammon. We must stay outside with the world, or leave the world and enter alone. So we must leave pride behind, for the door is low, as well as narrow. Our service must also be of the heart. A religion of mere outward forms will not force us through the narrow gate. There are many works so arduous that if the heart is not in them they cannot be performed, and so it is with religion.

Some think the wording of the text shows a difference between striving and seeking; that we must strive if we would enter, and that those who only seek will not get in. But the text does not contrast striving and seeking, but only striving now and when it is too late—when the door is shut. If the sinner is now seeking to enter, Christ will not refuse him; "for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." It is evident from the text that many will be disappointed; that some persons who claim admittance had false expectations of entering heaven. Death-beds are of five different kinds.—

First, There is the death-bed of the Christian, who is evidently one of Christ's people, and is sure of it. Fear is not a necessary part of religion, though many may be saved who are fearful.

Secondly, There is the death-bed of the Christian who is as safe as the first, but who is not as happy. He is ever imagining that he is not Christ's, trusting Him, but fearing that he is mistaken. Such people are surprised when they awake and find themselves in heaven.

Thirdly, There is the death-bed of the wicked man who knows his condition, but dies in despair and without repentance.

Fourthly, There is the death-bed of the wicked man who has become careless. He has hardened his heart, and dares futurity. Some people can be subject to the chloroform of sin so long that death will not alarm them. But the calm and peaceful passing away of such is no proof that they are not going to destruction.

And in the fifth place, there are persons who thoroughly believe that they are dying in Christ, but are deceived to the last.

It is to this class that Christ is speaking in the text. Such are believers in Him, but workers of iniquity. A person may be a member of an evangelical church and always in his seat, may have family service, always kneel at his bedside, come regularly to the sacrament and prayer-meetings, and be ever ready to vindicate the cause of orthodoxy. Such a person becomes ill; but he has no fear, he thinks all is right. His friends gather about him and tell him of the rest for the weary; his pastor comes and prays with him; he becomes weaker and weaker, and at length they say, "He sleeps in Jesus!"

But let us look at the other side. He goes up to the door of the banqueting chamber, and finds it shut. Surely there is some mistake. So he cries out, "Lord, Lord, open unto me!" But there is no answer, and he knocks again, Still no answer, and he begins to plead, saying "I have eaten and drunk in Thy presence, and Thou hast taught in our streets; I have been a member of a Christian church, and am familiar with Thy worship." But the Master of the House hath risen up and shut the door, saying, "Depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity."

There must be a change of the heart, and repentance and faith and love, else all other pleas are vain, and the door is closed against us by Jesus Himself. An expectation of salvation to the end is no proof that it is coming, any more than fear and trembling are proofs that we shall be rejected. These words are not addressed to drunkards and notorious sinners, but to professing Christians, just such as are here to-day. Then let no one trust creed, theology, prayer, meetings, or anything of the kind, for there must be something more. The axe is laid at the root of the tree; it is not the fruit alone, but the tree itself that is to be uprooted.

Then let us be in earnest in striving to enter in at the strait gate. The direction is obvious to leave our sin behind us. Salvation is from sin; but how can we be saved if we still cling to our sin? If you don't give up your sin, you simply want to get to Heaven, and do not wish salvation. The world is very pleasant, but "what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" It is infinitely better to leave behind everything which keeps you from entering in at the strait gate. The best of our actions are polluted and defiled, and we must strip off our own righteousness, as well as our sin, if we would so enter. The love of God must be shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit. Let us ask Him for grace to love Him. Will he refuse? God wants our hearts, and if we go to Him in prayer for His love, "if ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him?"

But do it now; do not delay; seek the impulse; repent and be converted, without waiting for God to convert you. If death were to come upon you this night and take you away, it would be your own fault that you were not saved. There are many that wait, for their own destruction. Over the entrance to the narrow gate are the words, in letters of living light, "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." But you delay, notwithstanding repeated warnings, and suddenly the danger comes. The earth shakes, the heavens are black with darkness. Now is the time to escape! You rush towards the gate, but the letters of light are no longer there. "The Master of the House is risen up, and hath shut to the door." You knock, and then you plead for admittance, when you hear the words, "I know you not whence ye are: depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity." Therefore, "strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able."

At the conclusion of his discourse, Dr. Hall announced that he desired to address those who were not members of any church, but were seeking religion. Monday morning would be his only opportunity of doing so, and he accordingly appointed the service from 8 to 9 o'clock, at the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church.

SALVATION FOR ALL.

A Sermon Preached Last Evening, at the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was announced that, at 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Rev. Dr. Hall would preach in the Green Street M. E. Church. This announcement drew to the church a vast congregation, and, at 6 o'clock, one hour before the time announced, the body of the house, galleries, and pulpit were crowded. So great was the congregation, and so meagre the accommodations for so large a number, that after another meeting had been commenced in the basement, led by Rev. Dr. Jackson, hundreds went away. Preceding the sermon a prayer-meeting was held, after which Rev. Dr. Hall preached a grand sermon from the following text:—

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii: 16.

There was wailing in the camp. Some were writhing with pain. Some were being carried to a hasty grave. Grief and terror prevailed on every hand, for an enemy more dreaded than the Canaanite, had stormed the fortifications, and glided past the sentries, and entered into the very tents. The people had murmured against God, and He in punishment had sent fiery serpents that bit the people, and much people of Israel died. Then, in their terror, they sought Moses, and Moses sought unto God. By Divine direction he twisted a piece of brass hastily, to represent the form of a serpent, and elevated it upon a pole, and proclaimed through the camp that *all* who looked at it would be healed by it.

The news fled rapidly. Those who were bitten rushed forth to gaze at the symbol of life. Mothers brought their little ones that had been bitten by the serpents, and held them out eagerly, that they might catch a view of it. The dying were brought forth from the tents, and, with languid eye, gazed towards this serpent of brass. And all who looked were healed. However badly they were bitten; however imperfect and hasty the glance towards the serpent; however far off they were, every one who looked, all who looked, lived!

More than fourteen centuries passed away, and a teacher greater than Moses appeared in the land. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so shall the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish but have everlasting life." For we have sinned as the Israelites did! We, like unto them, have loved Egypt only too well! We have lived the slavery and bondage of the devil! We have shrunk back from Him! We have murmured against God! We have worshipped idols!—our own lusts and sinful pleasures. Sin poisons all who touch it, and we are bitten, and we are dying, as the Israelites were bitten and dying, under the bite of the fiery serpent! But Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, was lifted upon the cross, that we might live!

As the serpent was lifted up—the form of the serpent without its sting—so Christ came in the form of man, without man's sinfulness. The serpent of brass was lifeless, but was the occasion of life; and Christ gave up His life that we might live. The brazen serpent was made under the plague, and cured it. Christ, in dying, was elevated on the cross, that he who seeing might live. The dying Israelite looked upon the brazen serpent, and lived; and the dying sinner, looking by faith on Jesus, lives. Sinners, look and live! They may be very imperfect; they may be very far off; their vision may be very indistinct; they may be very badly bitten by the serpent; they may be the chief of sinners; they may utterly despair of cure. Yet, nevertheless, if they look to Jesus, they are saved! "For God so loved the world"—precious words which the Christian Church has ever treasured up as the most precious of the gems of her precious casket; words to which we turn with more than ordinary delight, as to a more lovely flower where all are lovely; as to a brilliant star where all are bright. Words which the Christian mother taught her child as the first to lisp, as expressive of the chief truth of the Bible; and words which the aged saint is the very last to utter as the best expression of the foundation of his hope; words which ever light up the dungeon of despair; words which, in the thick tempests, have often proved an anchor to the soul; words which should encourage the Christian soldier to fight the "good fight," when otherwise he would have yielded! Words which should thrill the hearts, not of Americans or Englishmen, but the Chinaman and Hottentot and Greenlander—the savage as well as civilized man! Words which Satan hates! and words which angels ponder, admire, and adore—which Heaven re-echoes — which eternity will celebrate! "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life!" These are precious, precious words!

God loved the world. The great, the glorious, loved little me! God loved the world. The infinite, pure, and holy, He loveth sinful me! We love Him, because He first loved us. How much did He love us? So much as to supply all our daily wants; surround us with comforts; to cause so many beautiful flowers to grow around these homes of earth, which make us cling to them so much in spite of its sorrows and pains of our present condition. Yes, more than this, He gave us His son; the son of whom He speaks in terms of such endearment, "His well-beloved son." And He gave that son not to come and visit us simply, but to come as a man; not as a rich man, with everything contributed to His pleasure, but as a poor and sorrowful man. God gave up His son to die, and not a death quiet and serene, such as we hope for, but death embittered by the desertion of His friends; by treachery and betrayal; by scorn and contempt; by the agony of the crown and the nail; and by the bitterness of spirit which caused Him to exclaim, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!" Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise Him. Not that the sufferings of the Son could give any pleasure to the Father, but since this was the method necessary for the salvation of mankind, the precious sacrifice was not withheld.

How has He loved me! Oh! the length, the breadth, the heighth, and the depth of His love; it is love that passeth knowledge! Eternity will never reach the extent of it. We shall never know the full meaning of this little word "so." "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son!"

But, some one says, I fear God does not love me. God is full of love, but He does not love everybody, and I am one of those He does not love. Jesus died for sinners, but I am afraid that He did not die for me. Oh! that I could hope He died for me! How happy would it be to me, if I knew He died for me!

It is to such I would speak to-night. Think who said these words. It is not simply a philosopher or theologian who gives the information. This opinion may be right or may be wrong. It is not even an apostle who brings this message to you. It is Jesus Himself! It was He who was in the bosom of the Father; because he tells us, in these plain words:—"Lord, my Father, so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." You say, the world! What is meant by the world? Why, it is plain and obvious. The first plain meaning is—That the world means everybody. If it does not mean everybody, it means a part of everybody. It means a people; not all mankind, but some. If world means a portion of mankind, what portion is meant? It cannot mean the elect portion, for the world, in a restrictive sense, means the bad portion; and then, if the world does not mean everybody, it means the wicked people; and if He died for the world it does not mean that He died for the good people, but He died for the non-elect, and, sinner, you are one of them. Let us see the arguments to convince any desponding brother or sister that there is a Saviour for them. The first argument I derive from the divinity of Christ. We believe Christ is God. God is infinite; and, therefore, Christ has infinite power and capacity. If Christ is not the Saviour of all the world He has a limited power, because He can only save some, and yet He is God and infinite. If we believe that Christ is divine His work cannot be limited, and salvation is, then, for everyone. The second is this, that the Gospel is "good news" and the good news is to be proclaimed to every creature. It was proclaimed as good news from our Lord Jesus Christ, and His Apostles were adjured to preach it to every creature. Well, then, if it is to be proclaimed to every creature, it is evidently good news that all should know. It would be strange if a person should say:—"Here is good news to be told to all, something for all," and invite a hundred people to hear the good news, and they say that it was for only ten of them. * * * Some say it is good news for the elect. How do you know who the elect are? Rowland Hill was about to preach one Sunday, when he was told that they only preached to the elect there. "Very well," said he, "mark out the elect, and I will preach to them alone."

The third argument is this:—Redemption is co-extensive with ruin. If you are ruined then you redeemed. For if you are not ruined, then you are pure and need no redemption. It is the ruined only who need to be redeemed.

The fourth argument is this:—That salvation is actually offered to everybody. Does not our Lord proclaim throughout that salvation is free to all who will partake? Does not our Lord invite the world—everybody—to the feast, and would it not be mockery to say that, after having invited all, He should say that it was for only a certain number?

The fifth argument is:—That repentance is enjoined on everybody. You will admit that everybody is invited, that that means the world, which, in turn, means those who are sinful. Here what the Bible says:—"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord and He will have mercy upon him." And in the New Testament we have:—"God commandeth all men everywhere to repent."

The sixth argument is:—All people are called upon to pray—both in the Old and New Testaments. It is a duty for everybody—all. Every sinner is invited to pray, and can go to God in prayer, through Christ the Mediator.

The seventh argument is:—That sinners are condemned if they do not believe. "He that believeth not shall be damned." How can a man believe if there is nothing to believe in? Jesus Christ did not die for all the world. He did not die for those who reject Him. If I am called upon to believe, I am called upon to believe that Jesus saved some, and that He may save all. Do you not think it would be monstrously unjust should I feel that I was already condemned for not believing in Christ, when there was no Christ for me? and can you think for a moment that God could condemn a person for not believing in a Saviour, when that Saviour did not die to redeem him? Oh yes, sinner, there is a Christ for thee!

The ninth argument is, that God saith, "I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked." "Turn ye, why will ye die!" "As I live, saith the Lord"—God could swear by no greater, and He swore by Himself—that He had no pleasure in the death of the wicked. He calls upon you to turn and live. Oh, why will ye not look upon the sacrifice of the Cross? Why will ye not look by the eye of faith? Believe on Him and ye shall be saved. May no desponding brother or sister leave the house, feeling that they are ruined without hope of redemption; but with the belief that God standeth ready to receive!

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent one of the largest and most valuable corporate properties in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" The second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief—

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
October 28, 1867. 11 7mwf

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This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

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We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 20 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

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The New York "Times" says of it:—"There is little doubt that as a book 'Waiting for the Verdict' will command much attention. It is not only the most elaborate work of its author, but is one of the most powerful works of fiction by any American author."

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"The intense, vivid realism which characterizes Mrs. Davis' writings has never been more apparent than in the chapters of this new work, which are contained in the present number of the 'Galaxy;' and if the succeeding chapters fully reach the high standard already attained, the new novel will rank among the few American works that will outlive the present generation."

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The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12sm3mrp Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

THE READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., arriving at Reading at 6·45 P. M.

THE POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M., arriving at Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY PASSENGERS

Taking the Reading Accommodation Train will arrive at Downingtown at 6 20 P. M. 11 16 6t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,[illegible]·90	
On Fire Risks	153,096·11	
		$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·29

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,431·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·25	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Re-insurances	40,035·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc	17,082·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 198 51	103,315·62
		$1,507,603·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
all of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 2 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Converts de Tapis
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 18 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
November 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 15 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 16 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
November 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SECOND STREET, south of Master—Business Stand, brick Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTH STREET, No. 773 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTY-NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, S. E. corner—Hotel and Stables.
SIXTH STREET, No. 1233 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
AFTON STREET, No. 1722—Two-story Dwelling.
MONTROSE STREET, No. 2027—Two-story Dwelling.
ST. JOSEPH'S AVENUE, No. 1723—Four brick Dwellings.
CHERRY STREET, west of Eleventh—Dwelling and large Lot.
ALLEN STREET—Dwelling and Stable.
BANANNA STREET, west of Carlisle—Seven Dwellings.
MORTGAGE—$3700.
GROUND RENTS—$36, $40, $72, and $36 a year.
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
Executors' Sale:—
5 shares Penn National Bank.
5 shares Philadelphia Exchange.
5 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Administrators' Sale:—
51 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
50 shares Delaware Coal Company, par $50.
2 shares Mercantile Library Company.
50 shares Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co.
10 shares Philadelphia and West Chester Plank Road Company, par $50.
For other Accounts—
100 shares Southwark National Bank.
17 shares First National Bank.
225 shares Consolidation National Bank.
62 shares Penn National Bank.
100 shares Cambria Iron Company.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
75 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
$1000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bond.
Catalogues now ready. [11 15 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1440 N. Twelfth street, by catalogue. Handsome walnut, parlor and chamber furniture, superior oak dining-room furniture. [11 15 3t

SALE OF A RARE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
We will sell, on
Tuesday and Wednesday,
November 19 and 20, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, the rare and valuable Private Library of a gentleman of this city, including works on bibliography, history, poetry, drama, antiquities, illustrated works, etc., together with rare and unique editions of the Greek and Latin classics, privately printed works, etc., the chief portions in fine bindings by the best European and American binders.
Now ready for examination. [11 18 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
November 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of most desirable and seasonable goods, suited to the city jobbing and country trade. [11 16 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. Wax and China Dolls, Toy Sets, Work Boxes, French Bags, French Purses, Pocket Wallets, etc., by catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 20, comprising a desirable assortment. [11 16 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Elegant Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, from the manufactory of Joseph Deakin & Sons, Sheffield, England, comprising—Rich tea and coffee service, tureens, covered dishes, urns, tea kettles, ice pitchers, cake baskets, waiters, epigiines, castors, table, and dessert forks, spoons, ladles, fish knives etc.
Also, cases of fine table cutlery and ivory handle dinner and dessert knives, with plain and plated blades, etc. 1t

SALE OF FINE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, SLEIGH ROBES, LAP BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of fine sable, ermine, fitch, Siberian squirrel, and other furs, muffs, capes, collars; skating caps, sleigh robes, lap blankets, etc. etc. [11 18 2t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 30 m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 1§

FIFTH EDITION

THE TORTOLA DISASTER.

The Story Discredited in England and in Havana.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

London, Nov. 18.—The Colonial Office has no advices of the Tortola disaster, and hence the story is discredited.

Havana, Nov. 18.—Neither the British Consul nor any other party here has received any particulars of the alleged sinking of the island of Tortola and drowning of ten thousand inhabitants. There are only rumors of serious disasters by the hurricane on the 29th of October, but no definite facts, and the report is evidently greatly exaggerated.

New York, Nov. 18.—We learn that a private letter from Tortola, written 1st inst., has been received in this city, making brief reference to the hurricane which swept over the island on the 29th of October, but it makes no mention of any general loss of life. The writer states, however, that the family of Sinclair Bryant, Resident Magistrate at Road Town, as the settlement harbor is called, were drowned, and also that during the storm a fearful fire broke out, which destroyed many houses.

A Statue of Edward Everett Unveiled in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The statue of Edward Everett, by Story, was unveiled in the public garden this morning. Governor Andrew was to have delivered the oration, but his death induced the Committee to dispense with all public services.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The schooner Bonny Boat of Dennis, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, put into Newport on Saturday, with loss of foretopmast and mainsail.

The schooner Tolone, of Egg Harbor, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, is ashore in Holmes Hole, and will have to lighten to get off.

From Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 18.—Shephard, the wife murderer, was captured in Canterbury, Conn., this morning. He was observed coming out of a barn, where he had slept, and was soon taken, without any resistance. The officers will reach this city with their prisoner this afternoon.

Ship News.

Father Point, Nov. 18.—The Nova Scotia passed here to-day for Quebec.

The Next Presidency.

The several candidates for the next Presidency brought forward by the Republican press seem, since the late Northern elections, to be reduced pretty much to a single one, viz.:—Grant. In conjunction with Grant, several gentlemen of the highest standing in the Republican party have been named for the second office in the gift of the people. Among those named for that position, there is perhaps none more worthy, and who could give greater satisfaction, than Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. Indeed, in no safer hands could the destinies of the nation be placed, were he even to occupy the principal position.—*New Era, Fort Smith, Arkansas.*

General Sickles and General Scott Mustered out of the Army.

General Grant has issued a special order honorably mustering out of the service Major-General Sickles and Brigadier-General Scott. The order takes effect from the 1st of January. The following is a copy of the order:—

"By direction of the President, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect January 1, 1868.

"Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers.

"Brigadier General R. K. Scott (Brevet Major-General) U. S. Volunteers."

Sneak Thieves Arrested.—Three colored men were arrested this morning for robbing Einstein & Donaghy's dry goods store, in South street, above Sixth, of a lot of flannel and a number of shawls. Alderman Moore committed them for trial.

—The death was recently announced, in the parish of St. Martin, Colchester, England, of Mrs. Ann Rumsey, widow, in her 104th year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who was massacred by the natives of Owhyhee, in the South Sea Islands, and that she was born only a few years after the accession of George III to the throne of England.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS.
EMERALDS.
SAPPHIRES.
RUBIES.
OPALS.
PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
TOPAZ.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

8 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SACRIFICE

IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 15 fmwlmrp

HATS AND BONNETS

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

530 3m PHILADELPHIA

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,

0 24 1mrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.

SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.

QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.

GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

928 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..........	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities..........	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..........	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..........	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..........	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND

LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18wsm3rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CARD.

TO RETAIN THE REPUTATION OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT AS A CHEAP STORE IN THE PRESENT EXCITEMENT IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE,

WE HAVE MADE IT A PRINCIPLE TO HAVE OUR STOCK AT PRICES TO MEET ANY COMPETITION WHICH MAY ARISE.

OUR LOCATION, AND THE MODERATE EXPENSES IN THE PROSECUTION OF OUR BUSINESS, ENABLE US AT ALL TIMES TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALLWOOL POPLINS.

CHOICE COLORS.

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH MERINOES, 75 CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, 87½ CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, $1.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.

100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.

200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.

CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Flannels, very cheap.
Domet Flannels, 18¾, 20, 25, 28, 31 cents.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 and 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 28, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 65c.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Blankets, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Plain all-wool Rep Poplins.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
Best makes American Calicoes, Delaines, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap
Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
One lot of Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, at 28c., worth 37½ cents.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 33 cents.
Ladies' full regular made Unbleached Hose, 31 and 37½ cents per pair.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·23 a pair.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1]

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.

New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.

TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.

TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.

TOWELLINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.

BIRD'S EYE LINEN, 5 6, 8-4, 7-8, 4 4 wide.

LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.

FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. 11 2 Swfmsm

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

QUILTED SKIRTS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

FIVE CASES

ENGLISH QUILTED SKIRTS,

TO CLOSE IMPORTATION,

11 18 mwf3t]

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS

AT 62½ CENTS.

$1·00 all-wool French Poplins reduced to 75c.
1·25 " " " 87½c.
1·50 " " " $1·00.
2·00 " " " 1·25.

RICH PRINTED ALL-WOOL POPLINS,

CHOICE STYLES, at 65c. COST $1·25.

1 CASE MOTTLED POPLINS,

CHOICE COLORS at 25c., COST 55c.

GOOD QUALITIES OF DRESS GOODS at 16c.

Great Bargains in all kinds of Dress Goods.

OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BARGAINS IN LYONS VELVETS,

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

500 LADIES' SILK SCARFS, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, at 50c., COST $2 TO IMPORT.

$ 9 Velvet Cloth reduced to $5·50.
12 " " to 7·50.
12 " Beaver 8·50.

Ladies' Cloakings of all kinds at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

1t NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 28m

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "

* English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp